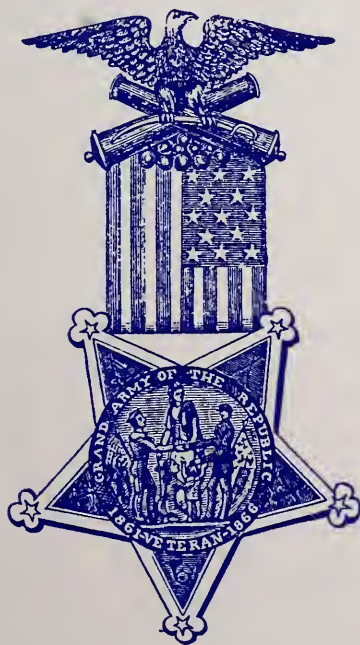



TIOGA MOUNTAINEERS

COMPANY B

101st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers - Infantry

1861 - 1865





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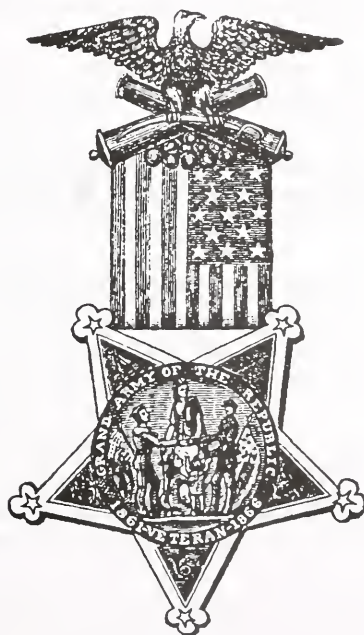
TIOGA MOUNTAINEERS

COMPANY B

101st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers - Infantry

1861-1865

Chester P. Bailey
Mansfield, Pennsylvania



Second Printing
with
Diary of Sgt. F. M. Shaw

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by Chester P. Bailey
Mansfield, Pennsylvania

Printed in the United States

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SEVENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY
1861-1865

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GUIDE TO THE
HISTORICAL MARKERS OF
TIOGA COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

1982-2000

PREFACE

I think my curiosity about the Civil War Company from Mansfield started when I was a child, for I knew J.B. Clark and considered him my grandfather since my mother had been a member of the Clark household when she came as a young girl from New York to live with them.

In recent years as Commander of the American Legion, we held a program on April 20, 1965 which was the anniversary of the capture at Plymouth, NC of the entire regiment including the Mansfield Company.

On that occasion Mrs. Louise Thompson reported on the Mansfield Soldiers' Aid Society and the great amount of supplies they collected for the soldiers. She also told about the flag which had been captured.

My interest was also increased when the Chamber of Commerce of Plymouth, NC responded to my inquiry with a booklet and magazines telling of the anniversary celebration held there in 1960. If the town of Plymouth could honor their town on such an occasion, then we who live in Mansfield, Tioga County, Pennsylvania should not let those men who fought there and died in prison camps or who came home in poor health, be forgotten.

The only reminder of the Civil War in Mansfield was removed when the Civil War Navy cannon, which stood in front of the university, was given to the scrap iron drive of World War II. Perhaps in some small way, what I have written in retelling of the "Tioga Mountaineers" will keep that memory alive.

I am most grateful to Mrs. Louise Thompson for her help and for her foresight in preserving the records of the Mansfield Soldiers' Aid Society by sending them to the State Historical Archives in Harrisburg. I am grateful to Mr. Budd Clark of Wysox, formerly of Mansfield, for the information contained in letters of M.F. Clark, his grandfather. I want to thank Mr. Cole Mudge for information about Stephen Mudge, his grandfather. Thanks to Mr. George Barden, Mansfield, Mrs. Peter Hill, Librarian at the Mansfield Public Library; Mrs. Lily Bailey, my mother, to my wife Mary and daughter Barbara for their help in many ways.

Research included a trip to Plymouth, Washington County, North Carolina where we viewed the waterfront on the Roanoke River and old section of the town. We retraced the route the prisoners took to Tarboro, North Carolina, where they boarded the train to Andersonville. We also visited Andersonville, Georgia and the Andersonville National Historic Site administrated by the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service.

Thanks to Richard J. Summers, Ph. D. Archivist-Historian, U. S. Army Military History Institute, Carlisle, Pennsylvania for the transcription of the Diary of First Sergeant Francis M. Shaw and to Col. John Hinds who prepared the diary.

Information was gathered from the following sources:

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PA Vol. Pennsylvania Bureau of Archives & History
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GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, General Mansfield Post No. 48 and other soldiers - Memorial Day 1910 (reading from left to right) Front row: Lewis Kohler, William H. Connelly, Elias Horton, Stephen Mudge, Benjamin Moody, Homer J. Ripley, Allen M. Haight, Orlando T. Haight, David Parker; Second row: Josephus C. Fuller, Andrew J. Brown, Hiran B. Tuttle, Orin Shaw, Benjamin P. Sherman, John S. Kelly, Justus B. Clark, Leonard J. Bradford; Third row: John Lounsberry, 2____, Joseph D. Ramsdell, Horry B. Shaw, Charles Boyce, Harrison C. Bailey, 7____, G. Nelson Wood; Fourth row: John Packard 2____, 3____, Charles Kingsley, John F. Dailey, Amos D. Colegrove, Alvin H. Ingalls, Ira Smith, Solomon I. Wood, Martin Smith.

Chapter I

MANSFIELD'S INVOLVEMENT

In 1861 a company of volunteers was raised in Mansfield by Joseph S. Hoard. It became Company B, 101st Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The company was named by the women of Mansfield as the "Tioga Mountaineers".

What were the circumstances that led to the support of a company from Mansfield, a town which was only four years old when President Lincoln called for volunteers in 1861? (It had been created a Borough in 1857.)

A look at the background of the men who responded shows that they were from homes with New England Yankee parents and upheld the New England traditions.

The east-west road had been built earlier and brought news and travelers from the east. The Williamson Road north-south was opened in 1793. This brought many travelers from Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. A few of these stayed in the area. Among them was William Wells from Delaware who settled in Wellsboro. He brought the first slaves into the County in 1802. Soon the Williamson Road was to become the route to Canada for runaway slaves, assisted by the underground railroad. A stop on this underground connection was in Mansfield.

The first newspaper in Mansfield was the "Balance", started in 1856. The equipment was sold a year later and taken to Kansas and during the antislavery agitation there was pitched into the Missouri River. The owner undoubtedly expressed some of his northern Pennsylvania sentiments in his paper.

The Corning-Blossburg Railroad was built in 1840. This added another source of communication to the area.

In Harrisburg, in 1846, State Senator Daniel L. Sherwood was named speaker. Senator Sherwood was from Mansfield, representing Tioga and Bradford Counties. In Washington, D.C. Congressman David Wilmot of Towanda presented the Wilmot Proviso; an act to prohibit slavery in any part of the territory acquired from Mexico.

At Mann's field, a group was busy creating Mansfield Borough, which got court approval in 1857.

Another group heard Joseph S. Hoard tell the Methodist Tent meeting that it was not right to send money and children outside of Mansfield for an education and explained his idea for a school. He soon gathered a number of others and secured the support of the town to build the Mansfield Classical Seminary in 1857.

Many of the names that appeared on the Board of Trustees of the Seminary appear again in the roster of Company B. These men had a heritage and a hope for the future to defend, as well as a dislike of the practice of slavery.

Mansfield's involvement in the Civil War and the slave question started well before President Lincoln issued his call for volunteers in 1861.

It started during the days when the "Underground Railroad" was used as an agency to assist slaves to escape into Canada. Many homes in Pennsylvania and New York served as "stations" where Negroes were secreted while in transit. One of these "stations" was located in Mansfield at 304 North Main Street.

The house was built by Captain Ezra Davis, who came to Mansfield in 1838, and erected the home in 1838-39. In 1840 he built a tannery on North Main Street near the Corey Creek bridge. Little is known of Captain Davis' history.

It was during a visit to her birthplace in 1918 that Mrs. Amy Schusler, daughter of Captain Davis, told the Howe sisters (later residents of the house) of her father's connection with the Underground Railroad and some of the incidents that stood out in her memory. She was then 80 years old.

"I often noticed" she said, "that my father's wagon and horses were clean when they left home at night and in the morning both were often muddy or dusty." Once she voiced her curiosity to her father. His stern reply and admonition to "Ask no more questions, and never mention it again" silenced her questioning, but did not satisfy her curiosity. Also, she was told never to go near the kitchen attic. Childish curiosity overcame obedience and one day she stole to the attic, but scampered away in terror when a huge Negro opened the door.

The outside of the house remains practically the same as when built, except that the kitchen and attic in which slaves were hiding has been torn down. The cellar contains abutments for four large fireplaces which were used for heating and cooking. The large maples on the lawn were planted about the same time the house was built.

Capt. Davis sold the property to John Howe, grandfather of Mrs. Bessie Howe Griffin of Mansfield who furnished much of this information.

John C. Howe came to Mansfield from Greenfield Township in Lackawanna County, Pa. in April 1859. He was born in Stafford, Conn. January 15, 1817. Mr. Howe was prominently connected with the history of the Mansfield Classical Seminary, now Mansfield University. He was also a member of the building committee and advanced large sums of money to aid in the construction of the first buildings.

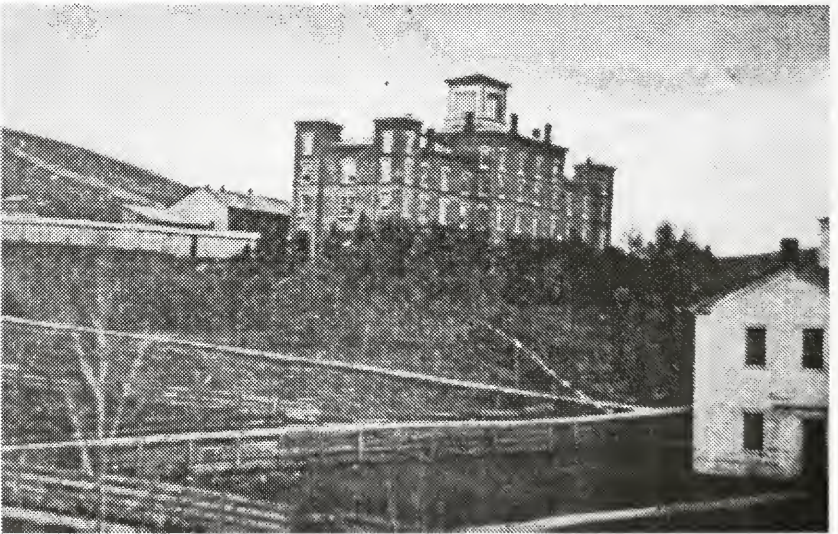
Mr. Howe purchased several acres of farm land in Richmond Township and the north east part of Mansfield Borough and erected a home in the township just over the borough line, east of the Pickle Hill road. He cleared the land from N. Main Street east and farmed it for a number of years after his return from his enlistment in Company B, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers. He enlisted at Harrisburg on November 15, 1861 and was wounded at Fair Oaks. He must have had some knowledge of the underground activities of the home he had purchased and it may have helped form his determination to join the Mansfield Company in Harrisburg at the age of 44. He was discharged in North Carolina November 15, 1863. He died in Mansfield.



The first building built for the Mansfield Classical Seminary, which burned in April 1858.



This home at 304 N. Main Street was a station on the underground railroad. The house was built in 1838-39. Photo taken in 1950.



South Hall was the second building built for the Mansfield Classical Seminary after the fire of 1858. The "Tioga Mountaineers" were entertained here prior to leaving for service. Borough grade school is in the foreground. Photo made about 1875.

Chapter II

MANSFIELD SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY

President Lincoln set September 26, 1861 as a "National Fast Day" to call attention to the plight of the soldiers. Prior to that time several from Mansfield had volunteered and a company was then being formed in the area. The women of Richmond and Mansfield had been discussing among themselves the needs of the men and how to supply them, so when the call came they were ready. At the close of the religious service on the "National Fast Day" a meeting of citizens was called to consider an appeal of the Quartermaster of the state for stockings and blankets for the Pennsylvania Volunteers. The meeting was held in the Mansfield Methodist Church and Mr. James R. Wilson was named acting chairman and Joseph S. Hoard, secretary. From this meeting grew "the first Soldiers' Aid Society in the County and as far as can be learned, the first in the State". These facts are quoted from the report of Sarah E. Morris, wife of Dr. Joseph P. Morris, in her report to the U.S. Sanitary Committee.

It was resolved that a society be organized and named the Richmond Ladies Soldiers' Aid Society. A year later the name was changed to Mansfield Soldiers' Aid Society.

Officers elected were:

Mrs. James R. Wilson, President

Mrs. John Vorhees, Vice President

Mrs. Joseph P. Morris, Secretary

Mrs. Justus B. Clark, Treasurer

An Executive Council was appointed to act jointly with the officers. The first regular meeting was set for Tuesday, October 1, 1861. After a few months, Mrs. J.B. Clark resigned and Mrs. E. Cochran took her place.

The October 1 meeting was attended by the officers and members. The objectives were set to supply Pennsylvania Volunteers of the National Army with stockings in compliance with the Quartermaster's appeal. The society also decided to contribute funds to the volunteer's families in Richmond Township if required or to the use of the army hospitals at the discretion of the society. They

also decided to meet weekly.

Later that same month the society received a letter from Joseph S. Hoard inviting the Society to "Confer a name on the Company of Volunteers now forming in this place."

The society decided to present a flag and collected money for it. The officers of the Company met with the ladies at their request to discuss various names that had been suggested. After much discussion the name "Tioga Mountaineers" was selected. This name had been suggested by Mrs. Sarah Morris. Capt. Hoard was requested to order a suitable flag with mountings for Staff, to cost not less than \$20.00 nor more than \$25.00. The money for the flag was collected and the amount of \$21.00 for the flag and .50 express charges paid to the express agent. \$6.00 remaining was used to buy wool.

Mrs. Morris recorded that a pleasant episode in the history of the society was the presentation of the flag and name "Tioga Mountaineers" to the company, raised in and near Mansfield by Captain Joseph S. Hoard. The presentation took place near the end of October 1861. A dinner was held on the eve of the Company's departure for the war. Twenty men and women were put on the committee to make table arrangements. The dinner was held in the dining room of the Mansfield Classical Seminary.

The newly acquired "Tioga Mountaineers" flag was presented to Captain Hoard by Mrs. James R. Wilson, president of the Soldiers' Aid Society. The principal speaker was Mr. George King, a soldier of the war of 1812 and the father of Mart King, Burgess of Mansfield. Other speeches were made and supper followed. Two large boxes of provisions, packed by the women of the Aid Society, were also presented for the Company to take as rations.

The Company was taken to Troy, the next day, by coaches furnished by the Swan Livery Stable, amid much fan fare. They left Troy by train for Harrisburg, Pa.

The Aid Society's first box was packed on the 28th of December 1861. It contained the following hospital supplies: 16 quilts, 13 blankets, 13 pillow cases, 96 handkerchiefs, 6 sheets, 14 towels, rolls of linen and cotton for dressings. It was forwarded by rail to Philadelphia. By the summer of 1862 the ladies were meeting two times a week to sew because of the urgent need for hospital supplies.

In all the Mansfield Soldiers' Aid Society sent 22 large boxes and three barrels, which included 44 quilts, 17 double wrappers 88 pairs of drawers, 147 shirts, 60 palm fans, dried fruit, handkerchiefs, towels, pillows and cases, games, rolls of adhesive plaster, black tea, socks, papers of pins, soap, jellies, wine, barrel of vinegar, canned tomatoes, pickles, catsup, honey, potatoes, apples, newspapers and

books.

At local functions the Society sold dinners and ice cream to make money to buy wool and other supplies.

The last meeting of 1864 was held on December 29 and closed in harmony and the secretary reported that she had the pleasure of informing the society that every package sent had been duly received as sent and always reported in good order, and frequently the receiver had "expressed pleasure as to the usefulness and value of the attachments".

The secretary, Mrs. Sarah Morris in closing her account wrote: "If we remember them as often and as tenderly as we should, how insignificant would seem the sacrifice as to the time devoted to work for them, how trifling the donation we have made compared with that which we should be glad to give for such an army as ours, fighting for defense of such a country. Our society can make no imposing effort of wealth or large amount of work performed, as the number of really working members is small, and our means limited. We confess, however, to a degree of pride, in having been pioneers in so good an enterprise and that we were enlisted for the war."

Mrs. Morris with Professor Allen of the State Normal School (the Mansfield Classical Seminary which became a part of the state system in 1862) and a visiting official of the Aid Society from Philadelphia addressed a large gathering at the Seymour House in Blossburg, also in Covington and Mansfield regarding forming more Soldier Aid Societies under the auspices of the Pennsylvania branch of the United States Sanitary Commission.

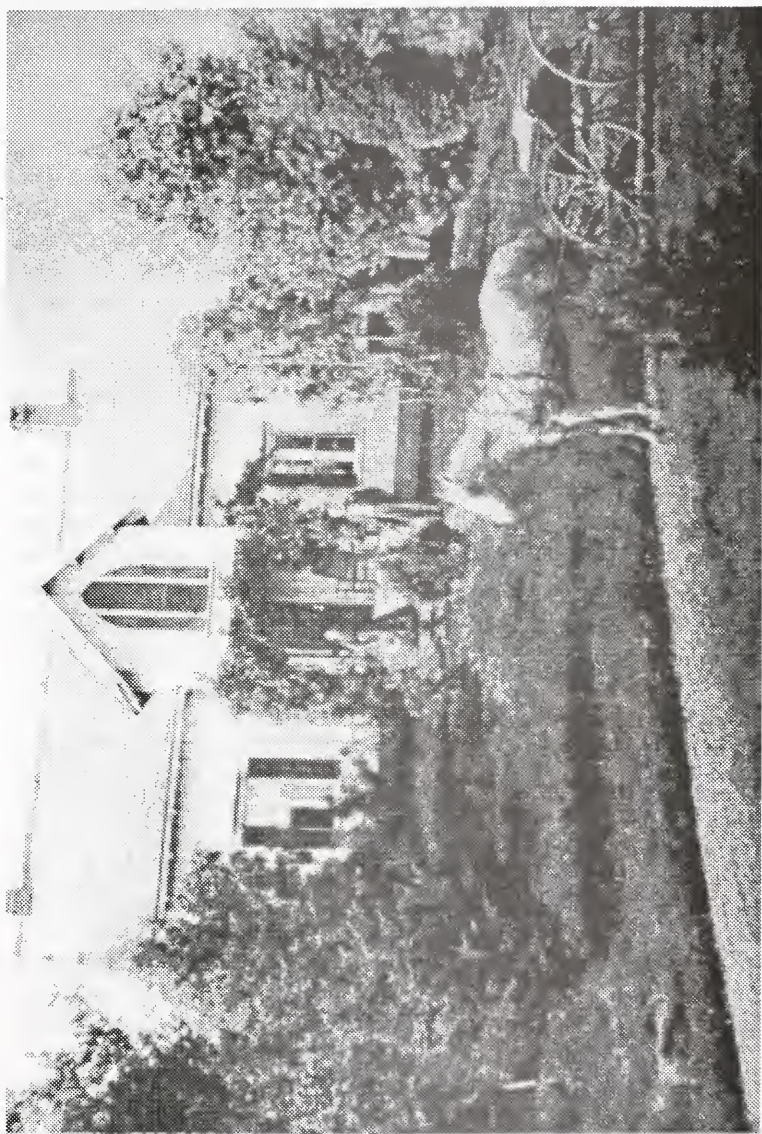
The United States Sanitary Commission was created by the Federal Government to promote the health, comfort and efficiency of the Army and Navy. At the outbreak of the war, the Quartermaster, Commissary and the Medical Department of the regular army were inexperienced in caring for large numbers of men in active service. The Commission called upon the states to pickup the slack while the Quartermaster, medical staff and commissary got organized for the task.

Mrs. Sarah Morris was soon recognized for the efficient manner in which the Mansfield unit functioned. The cordial cooperation lead to her appointment as Associate Manager of the Women's Pennsylvania Branch for a section of Tioga County. The appointment came from Clara J. Moore, U.S. Sanitary Commission, July 6, 1863. The letter stated "Mrs. Morris has been an inspiration to others."

The Mansfield unit was able to send several boxes after the State Quartermaster, General H. A. Hale had said they could not receive any more. Many were sent to Philadelphia Hospital and at least one

large shipment went to General Burnside's expedition. The U.S. Commission also asked that a special relief service be set up for men on their way to or from the front. The Mansfield Soldiers' Aid Society held an entertainment for returning soldiers. Eight veterans partook of the "goodly meal and ice cream." The Society also sold dinners and ice cream, making \$30.00. This was in August 1863. The Society also noted that the State of Pennsylvania had been invaded by the rebels and the militia called into service. A company of 52 left Mansfield on June 30, 1863 for three months service.

The Mansfield Borough Council in the meantime was busy with taxes and the business of getting the new town in order. Their minutes have few references to the war. The Borough was authorized by the state law to pay recruits for enlisting, usually \$100.00. This was immediately called a bounty by the tax collectors and veterans alike. At first the money was advanced by citizens who were given script to be redeemed later. Special tax levies were made, seven cents on the dollar in 1864; six cents in 1865 and 1866. Also, \$1,500.00 in bonds were issued in 1865. The seven cent levy raised \$1,507.54.



Dr. Joseph Morris and Mrs. Sarah Morris in front of their home "The Wren's Nest" in Mansfield.

Chapter III

TRAINING BEGINS

The newly named Tioga Mountaineers arrived at Camp Curtin north of Harrisburg and by early November had settled into the new camp life. Camp Curtin was a disappointment to First Sergeant Melvin L. Clark. His letter to his mother dated November 11, 1861 said, "We are housed in tents without board floors. The food is not as good as I expected and bread without butter does not appeal to me. We are drilling every day. Our officers have not yet received their commissions. We have just gotten the news that Charleston is on fire and it caused great rejoicing in camp."

At about the same time that Joseph S. Hoard was getting his company together, several other independent companies were being formed in Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence Counties and brought together at Camp Fremont, near Pittsburgh. These companies were placed under the command of Joseph H. Wilson of Beaver. He served successively from Captain to Major General in the Militia. These companies along with one each from Bedford and Adams and the Mountaineers from Tioga County were organized into the One Hundred and First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry upon their arrival in Curtin.

The Regimental organization was formed with the following Field officers: Joseph H. Wilson, Beaver, Colonel: David D. Morris, Pittsburgh, Lieutenant Colonel: Joseph S. Hoard, Mansfield, Major. The men drilled from the time they arrived in camp and were quite unhappy because of the delay in getting into action. It was not until the middle of February that they received their Arms. On the 26th of February their colors were presented by Governor Curtin and the very next day they boarded the train for Washington, D.C.

Private Ora S. Cleveland died of measles and pneumonia in City Hospital, Harrisburg. Private Cleveland, age 18 had enlisted at Mansfield. He was a farmer from Richmond Township.

The Tioga Mountaineers were now known as Company B and according to Sergeant M. L. Clark in a letter dated March 8 1862, to his mother, "We have left Camp Curtin and hope for ever." They were at Camp Meridian Hill, according to Clark's letter, and were on a small hill about two miles from the Capital, with a splendid view of Washington and the miles and miles of one grand encampment.

They had left Harrisburg a week before and enroute stayed in Baltimore one day. In a walk around that city Clark "saw where the Massachusetts boys had made themselves famous." He said that the

people did not welcome them.

A new Captain, V. A. Elliott took command of Company B on March 7, 1862. According to Sergeant Clark they had it tough for the past six weeks and were looking for better times with a commander they all respected. In fact the entire Company B must have been feeling good because they had gotten a new commander and he was from Tioga County, also they were mustered for pay and turned in their old style Harper's Ferry muskets which they had been issued in Harrisburg and received in exchange, Austrian rifles.

Victor A. Elliott, the new commander was 22 years old, a student at law at Michigan University and was from Cherry Flats. He enlisted in Company F. of the 11th Cavalry. The 11th had been raised during September and October, 1861 as an independent regiment originally known as "Harlan's Light Cavalry" by Colonel Harlan of Philadelphia, under special authority of the Secretary of War. He had become First Sergeant of Company F and promoted to Captain of Company B and transferred to the 101st on March 1, 1862. Company B had elected him to be Company Commander.

According to Sgt. Clark in a letter home, several of the Mountaineers including himself and brother Edward, got to see President Lincoln. While on a tour of the White House the President surprised the group and questioned them as to their companies. Private Stephen G. Mudge recalled that President Lincoln told him he enjoyed shaking hands with him because he had to look up to him. Private Mudge was six feet six inches tall. Mr. Lincoln was six feet four inches. They saw him again when he reviewed the troops as they left for the Peninsula Campaign.

On March 22, 1862, Mrs. Morris wrote Major Hoard concerning the flag presented to the Tioga Mountaineers, which she understood had been lost or left at Harrisburg. He replied on March 26 that they had resolved to keep the flag with them during their campaign.

The One Hundred and First Regiment was assigned to Keim's Brigade, the second Division and the Fourth Corps under General Keyes. Others in the Corps with them were the Eighty-Fifth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, One Hundred and Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers and the Ninety-sixth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Company B 101st

Rank	Name	Age	Occupation	Home
Capt.	Victor A. Elliott	22	Student at law	Cherry Flats
1 st Lt	Abraham Young	43	Jeweler	Mansfield
2nd Lt.	George G. Gaylord	28	Mill wright	Mansfield
1 st Sgt.	Melvin S. Clark	21	Mason	Mansfield
Sgt.	Franklin P. Wylie	21	Student	Middlebury
Sgt.	Harvey S. Horton	32	Farmer	Rutland
Sgt.	Stephen W. Cochran*	19	Student	Richmond
Sgt.	Francis M. Shaw	31	Carpenter	Richmond
Corpl.	Dyer J. Butts	33	Farmer	Richmond
Corpl.	George Hollands	21	Farmer	Mansfield
Corpl.	Phineas V. Clark	23	Mason	Mansfield
Corpl.	George C. Catlin	21	Student	Charleston
Corpl.	Byron M. Shaw	23	Farmer	Sullivan
Corpl.	Contine C. Connelly	26	Farmer	Sullivan
Corpl.	John Kiley	40	Farmer	Richmond
Corpl.	Solon W. Dewey	21	Farmer	Sullivan
Drummer	Seelye Johns	45	Farmer	Sullivan
Drummer	James E. Young	16	Farmer	Mansfield
Wagoneer	George Mudge	40	Laborer	Mansfield
Privates				
	Ebenezer Burley	60	Farmer	Richmond
	John Beach, Jr.	18	Cabinet maker	Mansfield
	Burr R. Bailey	18	Laborer	Richmond
	Addison P. Benjamin	18	Laborer	Mansfield
	Albert A. Bodine	20	Farmer	Richmond
	William Bailey	19	Farmer	Roseville
	Lawrence W. Burs		Farmer	Rutland
	Justus B. Clark, Jr.	29	Farmer	Richmond
	Wallace Codney	18	Farmer	Richmond
	Hiram W. Clark, I	18	Student	Richmond
	Hiram W. Clark	18	Laborer	Tioga
	Edwin B. Clark	39	Farmer	Richmond
	Gideon A. Cornell**	18	Farmer	Rutland
	Silas Cummings	40	Farmer	Rutland
	Ora S. Cleveland	18	Farmer	Richmond
	Reuben B. Dair** *	18	Farmer	Richmond
	Israel M. Dair** *	18	Farmer	Richmond

* Also spelled "Cochren" in some places

** Recorded in error; Gideon A. Cornwell

*** Also spelled "Dan" in some places

Privates

Stephen Dickinson	28	Laborer	Mansfield
Frederick F. Fairman	22	Laborer	Richmond
Elisha Fanning	21	Farmer	Sullivan Co.
William R. Gaylord	36	Mill wright	Mansfield
Henry Gaylord	18	Laborer	Mansfield
Jonathan Greeley	28	Laborer	Richmond
John W. Horton	28	Laborer	Rutland
John C. Howe	45	Farmer	Richmond
Perry Hill	21	Carpenter/Joiner	Charleston
Francis Hager	18	Laborer	Grey Valley
George W. Hubbard	33	Laborer	Charleston
John S. Johnson	31	Farmer	Covington
Samuel S. Jerould	19	Farmer	Richmond
Thomas Jones	33	Painter	Hartford, Conn.
Horace Jaquish	40	Farmer	Covington
Edward Lewis	19	Miner	Blossburg
David Latterell	18	Boatman	Mansfield
Martin Moore	45	Farmer	Sullivan
Edwin A. Morley	18	Laborer	Mansfield
Stephen G. Mudge	18	Laborer	Sullivan
Stephen M. Miles	19	Laborer	Richmond
John W. Maples	23	Laborer	Covington
Purinton Maryott	18	Student	Mansfield
Franklin H. Murdock	22	Laborer	Lawrenceville
Elam Moorehouse	18	Laborer	Richmond
Omer Moorehouse	25	Farmer	Richmond
John D. Niles	21	Farmer	Rutland
Stephen R. Peters	21	Laborer	Mansfield
Lester Palmer	21	Painter	Rutland
George W. Perkins, Jr.	27	Mason	Richmond
Oliver A. Perry	37	Blacksmith	Rutland
Francis Peters	46	Laborer	Mansfield
Ezra Ripley	21	Farmer	Richmond
Dwight Ripley	49	Farmer	Richmond
John Rourke	29	Laborer	Mansfield
Andrew J. Reeder	19	Glass blower	Blossburg
Horry G. Shaw	23	Carpenter	Richmond
Warren St. John	26	Laborer	Mansfield
Orson T. Spurr	18	Miller	Mansfield
Elisha Smith	33	Farmer	Rutland
George W. Vance	18	Miner	Blossburg

Privates:

Andrew J. Watkins	32 Farmer	Richmond
Alonzo S. Warren	18 Laborer	Charleston
Jacob Wilds	30 Laborer	Covington
James Wilson	23 Machinist	Richmond
Reuben Wood	18 Laborer	Sullivan
Oscar L. Young	18 Printer	Mansfield
Zerbino Young	18 Laborer	Mansfield

Roster as of November 2, 1861

The following Company B recruits joined the company after it was mustered into service at Harrisburg on November 2, 1861.

A.H. Bacon
 A.P. Benjamin
 John W. Brown
 William R. Cameron — Mansfield
 William Dair — Richmond
 Patrick Delaney
 James Debtman
 Charles S. Fish
 James Henry
 Arnold Halligist
 Oliver M. Kelley — Tioga Co.
 Daniel E. Morley — Mansfield
 John Miles — Richmond
 Artemus Ramsey
 James H. Shaw — Richmond
 Orin Shaw — Richmond
 Thomas Shaw— Richmond
 Andrew Scouten
 John W. Sweet
 Samuel W. Smith



Statue of Governor A.G. Curtin at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. The site of Camp Curtin is now marked by this little park upon which stands this monument surmounted by a bronze statue of Governor Curtin. The monument was dedicated on October 19, 1922. (Photo courtesy of Dr. Robert Terry, Dillsburg, PA)



Chapter IV

PENINSULA CAMPAIGN

Excitement must have run high among the Mountaineers when their travel orders arrived on the 28th of March 1862. On that date Casey's Division was ordered to proceed to Alexandria, Virginia. To add to that excitement, many of the Tioga County men had never seen a boat larger than a good sized row boat, and here they were loaded onto transports for a camp near Newport News. The fleet numbered 400 vessels for transporting the men, horses, mules and 343 guns down the Potomac into Chesapeake Bay. Keim's Brigade went into camp at Fortress Monroe. On the 16th of April they were ordered to the front lines and joined the Division at Camp Winfield Scott. The One Hundred and First Regiment was engaged in building corduroy roads as the army of the Potomac prepared for a siege at Yorktown.

On the 29th of April, Sergeant Clark found time to write that they did not know when the call to battle would come. "We are four or five miles from Yorktown. The rebels have a strong fortification in front of us."

Private Elisha Smith was the first Mountaineer to die by enemy action before Yorktown. He had enlisted at Mansfield and was a 33 year old farmer from Rutland.

The enemy left their fortifications during the night of May 3. The One Hundred and First was ordered forward. The Regiment passed the deserted fortifications and moved by way of Burnt Ordinary, bivouacking for the night six miles east of Williamsburg. The enemy was engaged early the following morning. The Regiment came upon the field at half past four, P.M. They formed in line and moved to the front, where they were held in reserve until the close of the engagement. The Regiment's position was opposite Fort Magruder and was exposed to heavy fire of shot and shell. They had six or eight wounded which would have been worse had they not been partially protected by a strip of woods. They were kept in line, under cold drenching rain and when the fighting stopped because of darkness were moved into the woods. During the night the Southern forces again retreated.

On the morning of the 6th of May, the One Hundred and First, with a few other regiments, were ordered to the south bank of the York River, but on the following day were ordered to return. They moved along the line of the rebel works to Williamsburg, passed through the town and proceeded six miles westward on the Williamsburg Road. They followed the enemy retreat, holding the advance of

the army. They moved forward by easy marches, and passed New Kent Court House on the way, and reached the Chickahomony on the 21st of May. On the 22nd, Companies D and I were sent across the river to dig rifle pits and slash timber and on the 23rd the troops crossed. The One Hundred and First being with the advance, halted a few miles west of the river. On the 24th a spirited artillery engagement took place near Salvage Station, and the Regiment, with some other infantry troops was sent in support of the batteries, but did not become engaged.

In the meantime, large numbers of the regiment had become ill and had been left at various points on the march up the Peninsula. Many of these died, while others were so weakened in constitution as to be no longer fit for service. Colonel Wilson died of fever at Poppers Church. Lt. Colonel Morris took over the command. General Keim also became ill and died. Eventually his command was taken over by General Wessells. Company B had not escaped the illness. First Sergeant Melvin Clark was in a field hospital four days. The only time he was away from his company during his tour of duty. Private Horry Shaw was sick at Portsmouth, Virginia for two months with chronic diarrhea and typhoid fever. After recovering, he was detailed on a hospital boat for two weeks caring for the sick and wounded. Phineas V. Clark was discharged because of physical disability.

Major Hoard was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

On the 26th of May, the Brigade was moved up to Seven Pines and on the 29th to Fair Oaks. Upon its arrival all forces were at once put to digging rifle pits. The enemy was in its immediate front, with whom shots were occasionally exchanged. Company B lost one man, Private Samuel W. Jerould, who gave his occupation upon enlisting in Mansfield as a farmer from Richmond Township, age 19. He was the first of the Mountaineers to Fall at Fair Oaks. On the 30th the entire Regiment was on the picket line. Company B engaged the enemy at eleven A.M. It was during this engagement that Lt. Colonel J. S. Hoard, acting Colonel of the Regiment was wounded and taken from the field. On the 31st, a few shots from the artillery passed over the Regiment and announced the opening of the battle. The One Hundred and First was on the right of the other Regiments. The enemy attacked in heavy force on the center and both wings of the division. A brisk musketry fire extended along the two opposing lines against overpowering forces and until a large proportion of its numbers had been stricken down, this small division was thrust out in advance of the whole army. And, even though it received the full weight of the enemy's blow, held its ground. But, outflanked and threatened with utter annihilation, it was finally forced back to the second line

of works, where it again rallied and remained until the close of the fight. In that desperate struggle every third man in the Regiment was either killed or wounded, but the slaughter which it inflicted on the enemy was terrible. Colonel Morris had ordered his men, at the opening of the fight, to aim at the waist-belt of the foe and as the enemy came within eighty yards, the fire was most effective. General Wessells declared it unprecedented. In the heat of the battle, the enemy succeeded in partially flanking the regiment on the right (Company B's position). By a timely discovery of the movement, a charge was ordered which completely frustrated the rebels design. Colonel Morris was wounded early in the fight and carried from the field.

Lieutenant Colonel Hoard had been wounded on the first day of fighting and removed from the Peninsula and taken to a Philadelphia hospital. By July 12, 1862 he was in Mansfield on sick leave. He met with the ladies of the Soldier's Aid Society. There were 34 ladies present at the meeting. It was a joyous occasion for they had heard that he was killed at Fair Oaks. He did not fully recover and submitted his resignation. Colonel and Mrs. Hoard moved back to Tarrytown, N.Y. where they had lived before coming to Mansfield. Later they moved to Florida for his health. He died there in 1883 at the age of 64.

Fair Oaks took its toll of Mountaineers. Three more died on the field the second day: Private John J. Beach, Private Hiram W. Clark and Private Franklin H. Murdock. Three more would die in hospitals where they were taken after the engagements on the Peninsula. Private Ebenezer Burley died in the hospital at Philadelphia, Private Oliver A. Perry died at Harrison Landing, Virginia and Private John Dewey died at the Fort Monroe hospital. Twenty-three were wounded and/or took disability discharges because of illness. Among them were: Corporal John Kiley, who received a gun shot wound of the right leg. Corporal George E. Catlin, Drummer Seely Johns, Drummer James E. Young, Wagoneer George Mudge, Private John Rouke, Private Andrew J. Watkins, Private Reuben Wood, Private Dwight Ripley, Private George W. Perkins, Jr., Private Francis Hager, Private George W. Hubbard, Private John S. Johnson, Private Warren St. John, Private Horace Jaquish, Private Edwin A. Morley, Private Stephen M. Miles, Private Purington Maryott, Private Omer Morehouse. Several others were separated from Company B because of their wounds but would rejoin the Company at another point. Among these were Sergeant Justus B. Clark who was wounded in the right shoulder and taken to the hospital at Annapolis where he remained three months. Private John C. Howe who received a gun shot wound in his right hand was confined in the hospital at White House, Vir-

ginia. He was sent to Central Park, New York and given a furlough of six weeks. He returned to New York and then was transferred to Alexandria, Virginia. Henry Gaylord and George Hollands were both wounded but stayed with the Company.

After the battle of Fair Oaks, Wessells Brigade was ordered to the south of Williamsburg Road, to a point near White Oak Swamp, where it remained, engaged in guard and picket duty, until the opening of the Seven Days battles. When the Army was put on the march for the James River, the One Hundred and First was engaged at intervals on detached service until the close of the fighting at Malvern Hill. In the withdrawal of the Army to Harrison's Landing, Wessells Brigade was on rear guard duty and had frequent encounters with the Rebel cavalry.

The Mountaineers were taken from the Peninsula to Fortress Monroe by boat, but they remained at camp near Harrison's Landing until sometime in late July or August according to a letter from Sgt. Melvin Clark dated July 20, 1862. Word had come to headquarters of the resignation of Lt. Colonel Hoard and that he had recommended that Sergeant Clark be promoted to Lieutenant. Sgt. M. L. Clark had also been recommended by his fellow officer. Captain Victor A. Elliott was ill as he had contracted typhoid pneumonia from exposure in Chichahominy swamp and retired on a surgeon's certificate of disability dated September 22, 1862. Sergeant Melvin L. Clark received his promotion to Lieutenant on August 9, 1862. Sergeant Harvey S. Horton became First Sergeant. He had entered the service with the Mountaineers at Mansfield as Third Sergeant. Many other promotions and discharges occurred during September and October 1862. Abraham Young the Company's First Lieutenant was discharged on November 2, 1862 because of wounds received at Fair Oaks. Second Lieutenant George Gaylord resigned in August, 1862. He had received wounds at Fair Oaks. Lieutenant M.L. Clark received another promotion to First Lieutenant and to Captain on the 23rd of September, 1862.

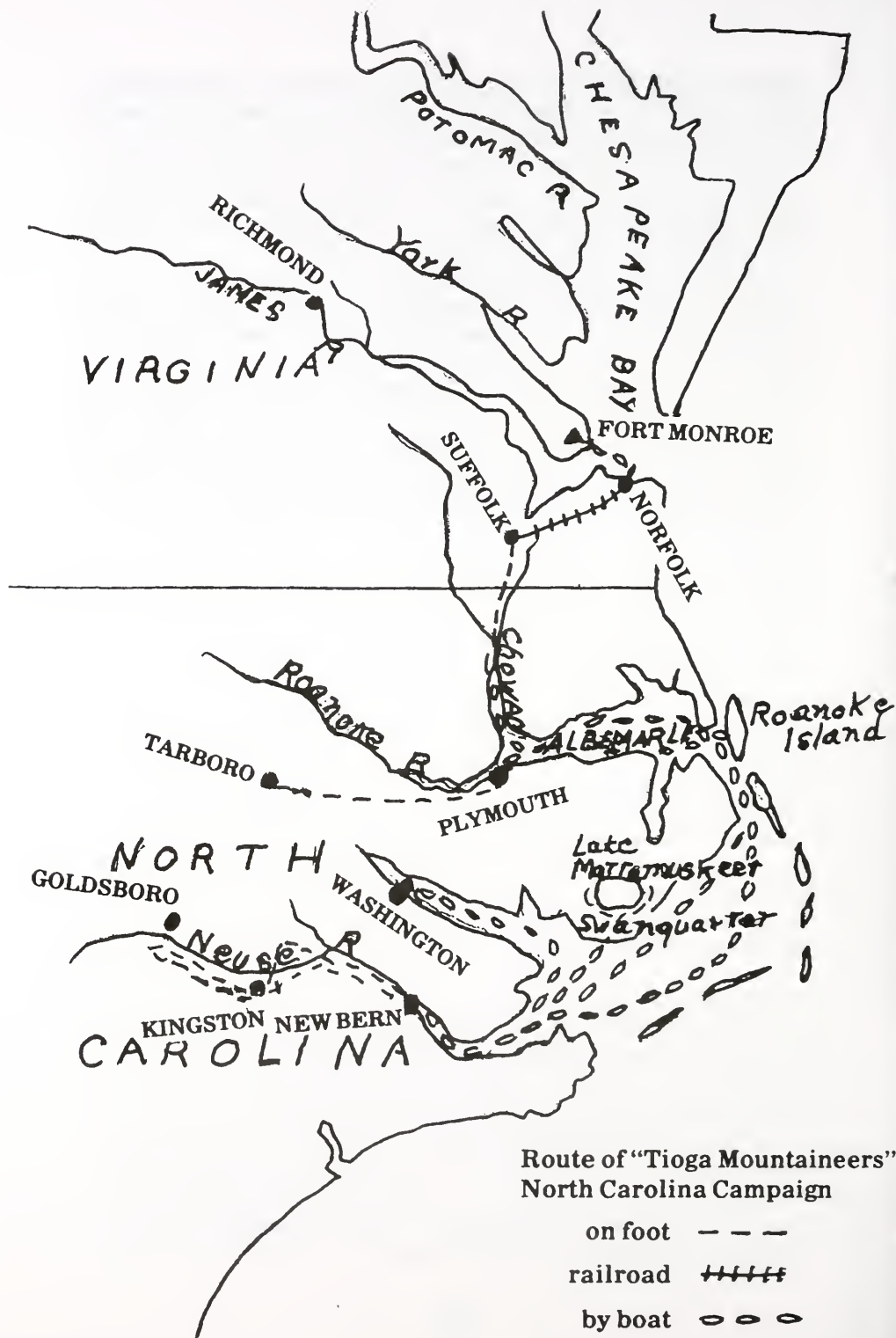
Charles Rumsey of Richmond Township, a private in the 7th Pa. Cavalry, arrived at Annapolis parole camp in late July. He had been taken prisoner with his battalion at Murfreesboro, Tenn. He wrote his sister, July 31, 1862, "We have found a few old acquaintances here. One is Justus Clark; he was badly wounded in the shoulder. He says there were two killed and 25 wounded in Captain Elliott's Co. and that last accounts he got Byron Shaw was sick. J.S. Hoard has been promoted to Lt. Col."

Private Stephen M. Miles was discharged July 28 on account Of physical disability. He returned to his home in Richmond Township.

After regaining his health he re-enlisted as a veteran December 12, 1863 in the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was honorably discharged August 25, 1865 at the close of service.

Private Martin Moore was wounded at Seven Pines, Va., by a shell striking the top of his head. He was sent to the hospital at Providence, R.I. remaining for two months. He was given an honorable discharge at the hospital in Washington, D.C.

When the Mountaineers arrived back at Fortress Monroe, they spent most of the time in drill and discipline. They would say good-bye to the Bucktails, another northern Pennsylvania volunteer unit, whose paths had crossed several times at Washington and during the Peninsula Campaign from the Chichahominy to Malvern Hill. The Bucktails went north to fight General Lee again at Gettysburg while on the 18th of September the Mountaineers took to the boats again, for the third time and moved with General Wessels' Brigade to Suffolk, Virginia where enemy action was threatened.



Chapter V

GOLDSBORO N.C. CAMPAIGN

The move to Suffolk, Virginia proved to be an interesting one for the Tioga Mountaineers. They were first moved by boat to Norfolk and then loaded onto the train, arriving at Suffolk in the evening of September 18, 1862. The Regiment was kept busy improving the fortifications and in frequent excursions into the Blackwater. The Blackwater was an area west of their camp to The Blackwater River.

Captain Clark in a letter home on the 9th of November stated that, "We went out to the Blackwater had a little skirmish and fired about seventy rounds into the place and the howls of the women and children were terrible". He also told of plans to build a log house in which to spend the winter. Several had been built by members of the Company. It was to be 12 x 16 feet. There were two inches of snow on the ground at the time of his letter.

See drawing by Sergeant Shaw, page 50.

Whether Captain Clark finished his cabin, we do not know for in a month General Wessells was ordered to proceed with his Brigade to New Bern, North Carolina. He was to reinforce General Foster, who was organizing his forces for a movement upon Goldsboro, N.C. This was designed as a diversion in favor of General Burnside at Fredericksburg.

On December 4, 1862 the Brigade marched from their camp to the Chowan River, near Gatesville where transports waited for them. As they marched some of the married Mountaineers may have recalled their wives telling them that the Mansfield Soldiers Aid Society had sent a large shipment of supplies to the General Burnside Expedition. General Reno had received the blankets, etc, and notified the ladies through the Philadelphia Office, Sarah Morris had reported.

General Burnside had secured Roanoke Island, New Bern, and a large area of coastal North Carolina. Washington, Plymouth and other eastern North Carolina towns fell to the Union forces of General Burnside a year before the Mountaineers embarked.

The Federal plan was to move inland from Roanoke Island across North Carolina by way of Goldsboro and Raleigh. If this could be done, the Confederate supply route south of Richmond could be cut. Now General Burnside had been called to take over the Army of the Potomac and the One Hundred and First was enroute to New Bern, N.C.

General Wessells' Brigade wasted little time in getting into ac-

tion. They arrived at the docks at New Bern on the 9th of December 1862. On the 11th, Wessells' Brigade took the advance and skirmished lightly with the enemy's cavalry as the Union forces moved toward the railroad over the Neuse River at Goldsboro. The opposition continued to be light until they reached Southwest Creek near Kinston on the 13th. Two pieces of artillery were captured and the enemy forces driven across the creek. Early Sunday morning, December 14, the enemy had taken advantage of the ground which was wooded and formed a natural breastwork. His right flank was protected by a deep swamp and his left by a bend in the river. Company B on picket duty opened fire soon after sunrise. They were supported by other companies of the One Hundred and First Regiment. Other troops struggled through the swamp and drove the forces of General G. N. Evans command across the Neuse River Bridge, but not before four hundred of Evans troops were captured. The bridge was set afire by the Confederates, who left loaded muskets on it. A missile from one of these mortally wounded Colonel Gray of the Ninety-sixth New York Infantry. The flames were extinguished by the on rushing Union troops who drove the Confederates beyond Kinston. General Foster decided not to pursue the retreating Confederates and bivouacked for the night.

Word had been received during the night that General Burnside had been defeated at Fredericksburg and that the Confederates were rushing more troops to North Carolina.

The next morning, the 15th, the One Hundred and First Regiment with others crossed the river and took the River Road to Goldsboro.

On the 16th the Mountaineers arrived at White Hall, eighteen miles from Goldsboro. They found that the Confederates had burned the bridge and artillery was on the opposite bank preparing to fight. After making a strong feint as if to rebuild the bridge across the Neuse, the Union forces moved on toward Goldsboro, leaving a few sharpshooters to keep the Confederates occupied.

By Wednesday morning the 17th, the One Hundred and First arrived near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, a few miles south of Goldsboro. The enemy had been reinforced with South Carolina troops and were on the north side of the river. The artillery opened and under this fire the bridge was torched and a large section of rails torn up. After two hours of heavy fighting, with the mission accomplished, Foster's forces began to retire. The enemy seeing this crossed the river and attempted to capture the artillery unit still on the field. General Wessell's Brigade was at once ordered to the rear and gave support to the artillery. Having little stomach for grape and canister, the enemy withdrew and the march to New Bern resumed.

Upon the return to New Bern the One Hundred and First was sent to the south of Trent where it was quartered in Sibley tents for the winter months.

Captain Clark noted in recalling the Goldsboro raid that he had been detached with his Company B, before the battle of Kinston and after a march of twenty miles, held the picket line twelve hours. During the battle which lasted six hours, they supported a battery and when the rebels retreated the Mountaineers pursued with the regiment having been thirty-six hours without sleep or rest.

Chapter VI

NEW BERN TO PLYMOUTH

Spring of 1863 found the Mountaineers welcoming back Sergeant Justus B. Clark who had been wounded at Fair Oaks, but was still not ready for infantry duty. He was detailed at New Bern as Sergeant in the Ambulance Corps, where he served seventeen months. Private John C. Howe had reported back to the Company in November at Suffolk. After the Goldsboro campaign, he was again suffering from his wound, received at Fair Oaks and was given an honorable discharge. Private Horry Shaw was discharged at New Bern. His illness had prevented him from taking part in the North Carolina battles. He had enlisted at the time of President Lincoln's first call for volunteers and re-enlisted for a second term in Company B. He returned to Mansfield and later re-enlisted June 29, 1863 in the 35th Pennsylvania Militia in the Gettysburg emergency call as a veteran Sergeant and served until August 9, 1863. First Lieutenant Franklin P. Wylie resigned soon after the company went into winter quarters at New Bern, N.C. Burr R. Bailey was also discharged in 1863 because of physical disability.

During the winter, word had been received that guerrilla bands were becoming active in the coastal areas. Early in March 1863 the One Hundred and First, the One Hundred and Third, Pennsylvania and a Company of the Third New York Cavalry all under the command of Colonel Morris were sent to break up the guerrilla band and to forage. The troops moved by transport down the Neuse River across Pamlico Sound to Swanquarter.

Captain Clark wrote that their orders were to pick up food, also to capture all horses and carriages. Clark said, "I got myself a good horse to ride."

The troops marched through the suspected district nearly around Lake Mattimuskeet without discovering the troublesome gang.

April 4th found the One Hundred and First with others aboard boats again to relieve General Foster and a small force who were shut off at Washington, N.C. Nine miles below the town, the rebel works commanding the river caused them to return to New Bern. About the same time another command left by land to reach Washington. Those troops were turned back by enemy action and an almost impassable swamp. General Wessells, who had been absent a short time returned and General Foster who had run the gauntlet of the river, headed a force which fought its way through and reached Washington. April 13 a gun boat carrying New Englanders slipped

past Fort Hill, and on the 14th a transport ran the blockade. Fresh troops and supplies made the capture of Washington by siege, as ordered by General Lee and Longstreet, extremely unlikely. The Southern troops under Hill were removed on April 15.

By the last of May, most of the Confederate regiments operating in North Carolina were being called to Virginia. General Lee was preparing for his invasion of Pennsylvania.

Soon after his return to New Bern, General Wessells' Brigade was ordered to Plymouth near the mouth of the Roanoke River. General Wessells was placed in command of the district.

The One Hundred and First was posted at the lower part of the town and was principally employed in fatigue, guard and picket duty during the summer.

Captain Clark had written home on the 9th of May that they were leaving New Bern for Plymouth by steamboat, a distance of 200 miles. He expected the Brigade to stay during the summer. He later described Plymouth as a town about the size of Wellsboro. It was two-thirds burned with piles of brick and broken columns from once beautiful mansions. He said the Southerners had torched the homes as they retreated. He blamed them for the war for they were the ones who broke the laws of the country. He told of getting fresh fish and could buy enough for three men for twenty-five cents. Also, that they had heard that Hoke's army was across the river, but no more news lately.

Expeditions in which either the whole regiment or detachments participated were made into the surrounding countryside from time to time.

Captain Clark was sent on one of these expeditions on orders from General Wessells. He picked fifty men, their assignment being to destroy the salt works at Keretuck Sound, 100 miles away. They returned in eight days, having destroyed the works without the loss of a man.

Ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society at Mansfield must have heard that part of the Mountaineers' flag spearhead or tassel and cord had been lost. They instructed the secretary, Sarah Morris to write to Joseph Hoard and inquire about it. Mrs. Sarah Morris received a letter from Mr. and Mrs. Hoard in November 1863 saying that, "the cord and tassel of the Mountaineers' flag was in their possession, but the spearhead had been lost in Harrisburg. "Captain Melvin Clark has the flag in his care now in North Carolina."

During the fall and winter months of 1863 and 1864 frequent encounters occurred with bands of the enemy, as they were sent out to scour the country bordering Albemarle Sound and the Chowan

River. On one of these, Company G of the One Hundred and First surprised a guerrilla camp and brought back the captives who outnumbered the Company men.

The Mountaineers found themselves aboard the steamboats again in March 1864, as the One Hundred and First was shuttled from Plymouth to New Bern and back and from Plymouth to Roanoke Island where enemy action was expected.

General Lee, needing supplies, asked the New Bern be captured. Confederate forces under General Pickett and Hoke moved upon New Bern but held up, waiting for a naval force under Commander John Taylor Wood, to engage the Federal gunboats on the Trent River. Wood found the gunboats and fortifications too strong and the Confederates withdrew.

During the winter many of the Mountaineers' time in service ran out. Most of them did as J.B. Clark did, signed up the next day in his old outfit. He had been put in the ambulance corps. The following men re-enlisted at Plymouth as veterans for three years or the war:

Dyer Butts, Jr.	Thomas Jones
Justus B. Clark	Edward Lewis
Hiram W. Clark	John W. Maples
Stephen W. Cochran	Elam Morehouse
Wallace Codney	Stephen G. Mudge
Contine C. Connelly	Ezra Ripley
Reuben B. Dair	Byron M. Shaw
James Debtman	Francis M. Shaw
Frederick F. Fairman	Orson T. Spurr
Henry Gaylord	George W. Vance
William B. Gaylord	Oscar J. Young
George Hollands	Zerbino N. Young

Also joining Company B were four recruits who enlisted at Williamsport, but all were from Tioga County (Mansfield or Richmond Twp.) Thomas Shaw, James Shaw, Orin Shaw and Oliver M. Kelly. Orin Shaw was the younger brother of Francis and Horry. The new men joined the Company at New Bern. Orin took smallpox and was confined to the hospital at Roanoke Island and after recovering was assigned to the hospital caring for others who were sick with the same disease. He did not rejoin Company B at Plymouth.

Several took leave and came home where they received their one hundred dollars from the Borough tax collector and returned to re-

join their company.

Among these were Henry Gaylord and G. H. Young. Also re-enlisting as veterans were: Israel Dair, Edwin B. Clark, Alonzo Warren and James Wilson. All enlisted for three years or the war. They were mustered in at Plymouth.

Chapter VII

FALL OF PLYMOUTH

April 1864 found the Tioga Mountaineers back again at Plymouth after their sojourn on Roanoke Island. Elsewhere General Grant had issued his plan to strike General Lee from his right as the Army of the Potomac advanced on Richmond. General Meade was in command taking his orders from Grant. General Burnside was to join Meade. General Sherman in the vicinity of Chattanooga was to add pressure from the south.

After Pickett and Hoke failed to take New Bern, General Hoke stood over the command of the Confederates in North Carolina. He immediately made plans for an attack upon Plymouth. Plymouth was located near the mouth of the Roanoke River. General Wessells had three thousand troops and on the river were four gunboats under the command of C. W. Flusser.

Hoke knew that he must control the naval forces as well as land in order to take Plymouth. The Confederates had under construction at Edwards Landing, in a cornfield, an ironclad ram named the "Albemarle." It had been known by General Wessells for some time that the enemy was busy on the Roanoke River. General Wessells had re-enforced the obstructions in the bed of the river, anchored torpedoes in the channel and strengthened the works mounting a two hundred pounder gun at the point where the works met the river. Hoke got word that the ram was about ready.

Sunday the 17th of April after the usual religious services The Union forces were enjoying a quiet sunny afternoon in the entrenchments when a few shots rang out from the pickets posted on Washington Road. A detachment of cavalry investigated, to return immediately with the report that the enemy was advancing in force. General Hoke had decided to commit his land forces against the fort guarding the river. This first attack was repulsed. But the "Albemarle" made its appearance. The "Albemarle" rode at anchor above the fort, ready to attack as soon as the fort was reduced. An artillery battle continued all the day of April 18 with Hoke's forces making general advances all along the line.

General Wessells made an appeal to Roanoke Island for re-enforcements. A transport returned that evening, April 18 with all available forces, among them were two hundred men of the One Hundred and First. At midnight on the 19th the "Albemarle", commanded by

James W. Cook eased around and over the obstructions at high Tide. As soon as the ram was spotted, two Union sidewheelers, the "Southfield" and the "Miami", poured on the coal and streamed toward the "Albemarle". They planned to entangle the ram in the net of spars and chains linking the two Union ships together. Meeting them at full speed, the "Albemarle" swerved suddenly at the last moment and slashed the "Southfield" nearly in two with its knife-edged ram. The big howitzer on the "Miami" hurled a shell with a ten second fuse. The shell bounced back off the iron plates of the "Albemarle" and put the "Miami" out of commission. The other gunboats were quickly driven down the river, completely changing the tide of the battle.

Guns on the "Albemarle" then went to work on the waterfront. The Union skirmish line was overrun by Hoke's forces. By sunset all guns on both sides from land and the river were in full play and most deadly. The battle continued far into the night. It had been discovered that the enemy was moving around and massing on the left of the Union line.

At a little before daylight on the 20th, the rebel artillery opened fire all along the line, the signal for the onset. Shortly after the enemy forces charged upon the left, but kept pressure along the entire line. The enemy forced two redoubts and entered the suburbs of Plymouth. Company B along with D, I, G and a part of K held their positions until their stockade was knocked down, and the enemy came crowding into the works. A third of the Union forces by this time were prisoners. A truce of a few minutes followed the entrance of the enemy troops into the town streets. Terms were offered but General Wessells refused to accept. Fighting continued until 11 A.M. on April 21, when the entire force surrendered.

The One Hundred and First lost five killed, twenty four were wounded and two missing. The entire Regiment with the exception of a few absent on leave, on furlough or on detached service fell into the hands of the enemy. The Union loss was 2,834 men, voluminous supplies and 600 mules.

The town of Washington fell to Hoke as the Union forces without naval support withdrew. But before Hoke could turn to serious attack against New Bern, the "Albemarle" was damaged and returned to Plymouth. Lee facing Grant called all of Hoke's forces to Virginia.

General Hoke was given a battlefield promotion to Major General by President Davis.

The ram "Albemarle" shook Federal control of the North Carolina Sounds until a young naval Lieutenant, William Cushing sank her with a torpedo in a daring raid at Plymouth. Lieutenant Cushing was a native of Fredonia, N.Y.

The Union forces regained Plymouth and Washington in October 1864





Plymouth, N.C. business section as it looks today. The 101st. Regiment was captured near here in 1864.



Railroad Station at Tarboro, N.C. as it looks today. The captives marched here when they entrained for Andersonville, Ga.



The Wirz monument in the center of Andersonville, Ga. Wirz was the Commandant of the prison where 45,000 Union Soldiers were kept, as many as 30,000 at one time.



The Railroad Station at Andersonville, Ga. It contains information center and museum.

Chapter VIII

PRISONERS

The rebels overran the fortifications at Plymouth in front of Company B after a terrific bombardment by artillery. When they were completely surrounded and cut off on April 20, 1864, Company B, along with most of the One Hundred and First Regiment surrendered.

The last meeting of the Mansfield Soldiers' Aid Society was held on December 29, 1864. In Sarah Morris' final report in early 1865, she was able to make the following reference to the Tioga Mountaineers' flag. "This flag was buried at Plymouth when Company B, One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Volunteers was captured at that place. This is the report of Captain Clark, their commander."

The prisoners under heavy guard were marched to Tarboro, North Carolina, a distance of about 50 miles. Here they were loaded onto a train and taken to Andersonville, Georgia. The enlisted men were put into the already over crowded Andersonville prison. The officers were sent on to Macon and Columbus prisons. At Andersonville station the prisoners were detrained and marched one-quarter of a mile to the stockade.

Andersonville was a 27 acre piece of marshland in southwestern Georgia, fenced and stockaded for Union prisoners. It was bare of trees and hiding places. There was only one building and this housed the hospital.

July 4, 1864 a Colonel Chancellor of the Confederate War Department made a personal inspection and recommended the removal of a number of prisoners. This was started in October of 1864.

Captain Melvin Clark was held at Macon, Georgia for three months, moved to Savannah for three weeks and then moved to Columbia, South Carolina for four or five months. While at Columbia, Captain Clark with a group of Union officers escaped on a real dark night in November 1864, by just walking past the guard. They traveled only at night and hid in the woods during the day. They were able to find friendly slaves who hid them from blood hounds and Confederate soldiers. On one occasion, they were fed sweet potatoes and possum meat by a friendly slave. The group traveled about 150 miles in ten days. They were then spotted by a detachment of cavalry near Benton, Anderson County, South Carolina. At Benton they were held in the home of Doctor W. C. Brown, with whom Captain Clark corresponded after the war. Dr. Brown became a member of the South Carolina legislature in 1876.

Captain Clark was returned to Columbia prison and when the Union forces began to shell the Confederates there he was moved to Charlotte, Raleigh and Goldsboro and released.

Second Lieutenant Harvey Schuyler Horton noted that he was captured by the 10th North Carolina Infantry and with others was sent to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. He remained at Libby until May when he was removed to Macon, Georgia. He was again moved, this time to Columbia and later to Sorgum, South Carolina and given a parole on December 8, 1865. He was a prisoner a year and a half and went from 170 pounds to a mere 90 pounds. He was discharged at Washington, D.C.

Sergeant Justus Burr Clark, after being held for a time at Andersonville, was transferred to Florence, South Carolina where he was held nine months. He was then sent to parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland. In January 1865, he was given a furlough of thirty days. He was discharged at Harrisburg in June, 1865. Several of those paroled from Florence were exchanged for Confederate prisoners at Wilmington, North Carolina and sent to Annapolis by way of the Atlantic Ocean to Fortress Monroe, then up the Potomac. J. B. Clark received a promotion to Lieutenant for meritorious service.

Sergeant Dyer J. Butts was taken to Andersonville and in September he was moved to Charleston, South Carolina. After two weeks he was moved to Florence, South Carolina and held there until February 1865. He related that when General Sherman began crowding the rebels in South Carolina, he was taken from the stockade to Goldsboro and marched into the woods where they were held a few days. They were then placed on railroad cars and taken to Wilmington, North Carolina and again marched into the woods. Here they were released by Union troops and taken to the Union camp near Wilmington. They received their first full meal in over ten months. The next day some were taken by boat and others marched, to Wilmington. Sergeant Butts started with those who were to march but because of his physical condition had to drop out. He was placed in an ambulance and taken to a deserted house used as a hospital. It was announced one morning that those who could get to the boat could go home. When Butts arrived at the boat it was already crowded and he was held off at the point of a bayonet. After remaining in a deserted house for three or four days, he was put on another boat and taken to Annapolis. After he recovered sufficiently, he was granted a thirty-day furlough and came home to Mansfield. He returned to Baltimore and was transferred to Summit Hospital in Philadelphia, where he remained for four months. Sergeant Butts had been recommended for a commission upon his reenlistment as a veteran at Ply-

mouth, so upon his discharge he was made Captain by Governor Curtin when the Company was mustered out at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Captain Butts never fully recovered from his health problems during his lifetime.

First Sergeant Francis Marion Shaw was confined at Andersonville, Georgia for about ten months and then moved to Florence, South Carolina and on to Charleston, South Carolina. He was transferred to Wilmington, North Carolina and paroled to the parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland. He was honorably discharged June 26, 1865 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Private Henry Gaylord was among those prisoners who were sent to Libby Prison in Richmond, Virginia. He was held there three weeks then transferred to Andersonville, Georgia and kept there for seven months and nineteen days. He was among those paroled. He was discharged in June 1865 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Sergeant George Hollands was held at Andersonville until December 9, 1864 and exchanged. He was sent to the parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland. Enroute his ship was wrecked on the Potomac and Sergeant Hollands floated about on a spar all night. He rejoined other Company B men and was discharged with a commission of First Lieutenant at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania June 25, 1865.

Sergeant Stephen W. Cochren was confined at Andersonville, Georgia and other prisons until February 26, 1865, then released. He was mustered out with Company B on June 26, 1865 at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Private Daniel E. Morley and Edwin A. Morley, both were captured at Plymouth and in prison at Andersonville. They were released March 13, 1865 at Wilmington, North Carolina. They were transported to Grant, U.S.A. General Hospital, Willkers Point, New York harbor March 30, 1865.

Corporal Ezra Ripley, Private Contine Conley and Private John W. Sweet were among those paroled on March 3, 1865 and brought to Wilmington, North Carolina and taken to Annapolis, Maryland. They had been held at Andersonville and Florence Prisons.

Private Stephen G. Mudge managed to keep his pocket watch and used it to buy his way out of Andersonville prison. It seems that some of Stephen's friends from Company B were among those that had been released in an exchange of prisoners. The next morning a guard noted that Private Mudge was not his usual self, and asked him if he was sick. Mudge told his guard that he was not feeling good because he had lost his friends. The guard asked if he still had his watch, which he did. The guard offered to get his release if he wanted to

give him the watch. The transaction took place. A few days later when an exchange was taking place, Stephen found himself in the line and marched out of prison. He was discharged from the service with Company B at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1865.

Alonzo Warren was transferred from Andersonville to Charleston and then to Florence, S.C. where he was paroled and sent to Annapolis, Md. After a thirty day furlough he was taken sick with typhoid fever and treated for four months in the hospital at Washington, D.C. When he recovered, he was detailed as attendant in the hospital. He was discharged with his company, June 25, 1865.

Before the prisoners were paroled, in 1865 from Andersonville and other prisons, eleven Tioga Mountaineers died at Andersonville. These were Private Albert A. Bodine, Private Edwin B. Clark, Private Reuben Dair, Private Frederick F. Fairman, Private Charles S. Fish, Private Perry Hill, Private John W. Maples, Private Thomas Jones, Private Orson Smith, Private Samuel Fish, and Private James Wilson.

Corporal Byron M. Shaw died in prison at Florence, S.C. and Private William Cameron died in a Charleston, S.C. prison.

Three members of Company B were listed at one time as deserters. One of these later reenlisted to clear his name.



This historical marker in Plymouth, N.C. read Ram Albemarle Confederate Ironclad winner of notable victories under J.W. Cook was sunk 600 feet north, night of October 27, 1864.



This riverside park in Plymouth, N.C. on the Roanoke River marks the site where the Ram was sunk.



Row after row of stones, at the Andersonville National Cemetery, mark the graves of the prisoners who died nearby.



Pennsylvania monument at the Andersonville National Cemetery, near the site of the prison.

Chapter IX

AFTER THE WAR

Those men of the regiment who were sick at the opening of the battle for Plymouth were placed on a transport and removed to Roanoke Island. These men with a few who were on leave including a few of the officers, were formed into a detachment under the command of Lieutenant Davis M. Ramsey. They remained as a part of the garrison of Roanoke Island. About 100 recruits were added during the summer. Some of the exchanged officers and men who reported to the Annapolis, Maryland parole camp, subsequently rejoined the detachment on Roanoke Island where the One Hundred and First was revived. However the companies remained only skeletons.

A new company B was assigned in March, 1865. Of the one hundred men and officers, none were from the original company. This company was mustered out in June, 1865 at Harrisburg, along with part of the original company.

Captain Melvin Clark was among the 600 officers making up the honor guard at President Lincoln's funeral in Washington, D. C. on May 18, 1865. Clark was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and rejoined the regiment at Roanoke Island. 800 recruits were added making up a total of 1100 men. The regiment was then ordered to New Bern where Colonel Clark took command and brought it to Harrisburg. The regiment was mustered out of Service by Governor Curtin on June 25, 1865.

The war over, the men who were left of the "Tioga Mountaineers" returned to Mansfield and vicinity. All became active in the affairs of the growing community.

Evidence that Mansfield was growing was the action of the Borough Council to satisfy the needs of the new homes being built. Several new streets were opened including Extension Street, Prospect Street and St. James Street. E.P. Doane was hired to lay out and establish the street corners. It was not long after the soldiers return that several began to take Borough and Township public offices.

M.L. Clark was appointed Postmaster in 1877 and served until 1886. M.L. Clark served as treasurer and Dyer Butts a trustee of the Mansfield Board of Trade in 1892. This organization brought several new industries to Mansfield. Among them were the Novelty works, Paisley Shawl factory and a cigar factory.

Henry Gaylord was hired at times as night watchman at 70 cents a night in 1875, and when the borough began to place street lights he accepted the duty of lamp lighter. The council agreed to pay 40 cents

per night in 1877. One voucher authorized payment of \$4.00. He also was hired to build sidewalks.

Several of the Company B veterans served on the council, elected for one year terms. Among them were P.V. Clark, 1868 and 1876; Dyer Butts 1879, '81, '83, '85, and 1887; F.M. Shaw in 1876 and 1877. Phineas V. Clark served as railroad station agent and telegraph operator in Mansfield for fourteen years. He built a large brick house opposite the railroad station and opened it as a hotel in 1876.

Justus B. Clark returned to farming in Richmond Township and later moved to Mansfield. He conducted a butcher business and in 1881 established the firm of J.B. Clark and Son, dealer in flour and feed. In 1899 he operated a wagon and carriage shop at 17 North Main Street. J.B. also purchased the lot next door after a fire destroyed the building and built a brick building there which he opened as a grocery in 1883. This building is still in use. J.B. Clark would not talk about the war or his time in prison. Thunder storms seemed to have some fascination for him. He would sit on the front porch throughout a thunder storm with no fear. Apparently the thunder and flashing lightning brought back memories or he felt safer where he could see what was happening. J.B. Clark died in August 1919. His son Lee was in World War I.

As was mentioned in a previous chapter, several of the men of Company B were responsible for the forming of the Mansfield Classical Seminary in 1857 and the name of the "Mountaineers" has remained a part of the school that grew from the send off the men received at the Seminary dining room in 1861. It is the name carried now by the Mansfield University athletic teams.

In 1862 while the men were in service, their school became the Mansfield State Normal School. Some of the veterans continued to serve on the board of trustees. Also many realized that their children could go to school at home as Joseph S. Hoard had wanted them to do.

John C. Howe, after his discharge, returned to his farm in Richmond Township. Part of his farm became a part of the expanding borough. He served as Justice of the Peace for Richmond Township. He was a member of the board for the Normal School. He served a total of 34 years, was a member of the building committee and had advanced large sums of money to aid in the construction of the Seminary. When the Presbyterian Church of Mansfield was organized in 1870, J.C. Howe was elected first president of the board of trustees in July 1870. He served on the church building committee in 1875.

J.B. Clark and Melvin Clark both served on the board of trustees and advanced money for the Seminary. Francis M. Shaw became a



Mansfield, Pennsylvania in 1866

North Main Street as it looked to the returning Mountaineers one year after the war.

member of the board of trustees of the Normal School on his return from service. J.C. Howe and F.M. Shaw were both on the board in 1890-91.

Stephen Mudge returned to farming in Sullivan Township and later set up a plumbing business in Mansfield. He said Andersonville was hell and recalled that near where he had to go to get a drink of water was the line where guards would kill anyone who stepped over the line for attempting to escape. He said that some who could not stand prison life any more would deliberately step over, to end it all.

Ezra Ripley returned to farming in Sullivan Township. Burr Bailey returned to Mansfield and became involved in the general store and commercial auction business.

John Kiley opened a store in Covington, after farming in the area. Horry Shaw opened a furniture store on Main Street in Mansfield which later became the Furniture and Undertaking business.

Captain Victor A. Elliott returned home and continued in poor health until the spring of 1863 when he felt able to accept the office of Tioga County School Superintendent. He was elected for a term of three years. However, in August, 1864 he resigned, feeling able to return to duty as Major of the Two Hundred And Seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and remained in the service until the end of the war. He returned to Tioga County and was appointed to fill the unexpired term of County School Superintendent to which he had been elected. In 1866 he resumed his study of law in Wellsboro and was admitted to the Bar in November 1867. In the spring of 1868 he went to Omaha, Neb. And began the practice of his profession, remaining until the spring of 1871, when he returned to Mansfield. He had to leave Nebraska because of asthma.

He opened a law office in Mansfield. In 1872 Major V.A. Elliott became the first editor of the newly named Mansfield Advertiser. This weekly paper was originally the Valley Enterprise started by H.C. Mills and S.S. Lindsly in Lawrenceville. Mr. Mills moved it to Mansfield in 1872. The Advertiser was edited in the 1872 political campaign along the Greeley line. V.A. Elliott was followed by O.D. Goodenough, a veteran and newspaper man from Towanda, Pa. V.A. Elliott resigned as editor in 1873 because he could not enjoy good health in the Mansfield climate. He left for Denver, Colorado where he found a climate that allowed him to breathe with ease. He at once became active in the law field and when Colorado became a state in 1876. He was unanimously nominated Judge of the Second Judicial District and was elected and served twelve years. He also served five years as Judge of the Supreme court of Colorado.

Captain Dyer J. Butts returned to Mansfield and resumed his

business and again engaged in church work. He was elected Sunday School Superintendent of the Methodist Church. He remained at the homestead until December 17, 1877 when he married Miss Frances A. Cochran, daughter of Rev. Wesley Cochran. They established a home on the farm which he had purchased, being a part of the homestead. They raised two daughters, Alice and Mary.

Sgt. F.M. Shaw returned to Mansfield and resided at the Shaw homestead at the end of N. Main St. He was a carpenter. They had three daughters, Mable, Anne Louise and Mary. All three graduated from Mansfield Normal School. They also raised a step daughter, Linola Seeley. Francis Shaw's diary appears on page 51.

George Hollands returned to Mansfield where his father, William Hollands operated a harness shop. This shop became the Jupenz Harness Shop. George eventually moved to Hornell, N.Y. and became engaged in business. At the time of his death on January 18, 1918, he was senior member of the drug firm of George Hollands and Sons. He was 78 years old.

Colonel and Mrs. Joseph S. Hoard and daughter returned to Mansfield to visit friends in the summer of 1875. They lived in Red Wing, Minn. at that time.

Private Orson T. Spurr returned to Mansfield direct from the prison camp, following his release. He died in Mansfield before the war ended.

Private Alonzo S. Warren of Charleston Township returned to Tioga County and farmed in Chatham Township.

Private Martin Moore returned to the area and entered into business in Antrim. He had three sons who also were in service in the Civil War.

Private Dwight Ripley came back to Mansfield area after his discharge, following the Peninsula campaign. In 1887 he took his family to Florida by steamboat and located in the north central section of the state. They returned after four years and Mr. Ripley resumed farming in the area.

Contine C. Connley was sent to the Annapolis Parole Camp and later returned to the area. He operated a farm in Richmond Township.

In 1875 the Veterans formed the Mansfield Post No. 48 G.A.R. It was among the first in the state, just ten years after the close of the war.

It was organized on Wednesday evening August 18, 1875 by adjutant General Robert B. Beath of Philadelphia. It was to become a part of the Department of Pennsylvania.

The following officers were elected and approved, and were duly installed by the mustering officers: Post Commander, A.M. Pitts; Se-

nior Vice Commander, O.D. Goodenough; Junior Vice Commander, C.S. Kingsley; Adjutant, M.D. Bailey; Quartermaster, F.M. Shaw; Officer of the Day, P.V. Clark; Officer of the Guard, F.M. Spencer; Sergeant Major, H.H. Lamb; Q.M. Sergeant, M.A. Case; Inside Guard, A.J. Brown; Outside Guard, E.F. Keen.

The Post at one time had over two hundred members on its rolls. It met in a handsomely furnished hall in the Allen block on the north east corner of Main and Wellsboro Streets. Charter members from Company B were: F.M. Shaw, P.V. Clark, M.L. Clark, Henry Gaylord and H.B. Shaw.

The G.A.R. received a naval cannon and the cannon balls as a gift from the U.S. Navy. In August 1897 it was placed on the triangle of land south of the Methodist Church, at the corner of Wellsboro, Academy and Sullivan Streets. This cannon was given to the scrap drive during World War II.

Gideon A. Cornell appears on the Company B roster of November 2, 1861 when it was mustered into service at Harrisburg. The name should have appeared as Gideon A. Cornwell.

The error was probably made by a regimental clerk as the Mountaineers became a part of the 101st Regiment. Because of the length of time Cornwell was with the Regiment it was not corrected. He had enlisted at Mansfield, January 31, 1861, trained at Harrisburg and was in Washington with the Company. They left Washington for Fort Monroe at the end of March 1862. However Gideon apparently came down with fever or dysentery, which was prevalent and was discharged from the Mt. Pleasant Hospital, Washington, D.C., May 5, 1862. Company B was at Yorktown on that date.

Cornwell was 18 years old, a farmer from Rutland Township. He returned to his home and after recovering from his physical problems reenlisted as a veteran, September 5, 1864, in Company A, 207th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers Infantry. Captain Barker of Rutland was the Commanding officer of Co. A and it was organized in Roseville. Captain Victor A. Elliott who had been the commanding officer of the Mountaineers and discharged after Fair Oaks became Major of the 207th. The 207th was assigned to the Army of the Potomac. They saw action in Virginia and at Fort Steedman in front of Petersburg. Gideon A. Cornwell was the father of Elmira Cornwell, Mansfield Postmaster, 1922 to 1936. Their family home on S. Main Street was the first brick home built in Mansfield.

Today, Plymouth, N.C. the County seat of Washington County has taken advantage of its location on the Roanoke River to develop industry and commerce. Its business section has progressed with modern shops and services. A beautiful brick church built in 1857 stands



This Civil War cannon was placed on the Triangle near the College by the GAR Post 48 in 1889. It was given to the World War II scrap iron drive.



Civil War Veterans parade on North Main Street toward Hope Cemetery on Memorial Day in the early 1900's (Now Prospect Cemetery)

not over a block from the business section, with a large cemetery surrounding it. Railroad cars loaded with logs indicate the large lumber industry in the area. The railroad came to Plymouth in 1887.

There is an historical marker in front of the Court House directing visitors to the site where the Ram Albermarle was sunk two blocks away. A small park is located at the site on the Roanoke River. It gives a good view of the area where the Ram wrecked havoc by sinking the Smithfield and routing the Union fleet leading to the defeat of the Union troops.

Tarboro is still the railroad center for the area with a large switch area at the old railroad station. It has several industries and a restored historical district.

Swanquarter National Wildlife Refuge has been established at Swanquarter and Nattamuskeet National Wildlife Refuge is now where Company B made its search and forage raid.

At the time Andersonville Prison was built, there was only a railroad stop known as Anderson Station, but a small town has grown up and is now Andersonville, Georgia.

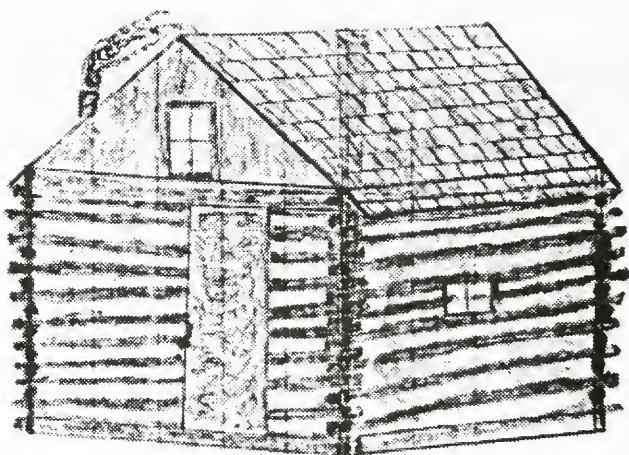
In 1973 the Andersonville Guild was formed and immediately started restoring the town as a Civil War Village. Today the result of this effort includes a depot used as welcome center, a log church, country store, farm buildings in a park, a museum, old town hall, antique shops, post office and other points of interest located a quarter of a mile from the prison site.

In 1909 a large stone monument was erected in the center of the town. It gives the story of Captain Henry Wirz, Commandant at Andersonville Prison. It was placed by the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

Andersonville Prison today is administered as the Andersonville National Historical site by the United States Department of Interior, National Park Service. It is a beautifully kept cemetery. The prison area can be viewed showing wells and caves dug by the prisoners, the stream and spring, etc.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To: Mary E. Bauer, daughter of Mary Elizabeth Shaw and E. C. Eshleman for the special permission to include the Civil War Diary of her grandfather, F.M. Shaw, in this edition of THE TIOGA MOUNTAINEERS



My Little Log Cabin
Plymouth, North Carolina
One Hundred and First
Pennsylvania Volunteers
Company B
F.M. Shaw — 1862

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE DIARY OF
FRANCIS M. SHAW, 1ST SERGT.
COMPANY B, 101st PENNSYLVANIA
(Prepared by Col. John Hinds)

When Francis (Frank) M. Shaw enlisted in Company B, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry Regiment on 14 October 1862, he was the eldest son of five sons of R.C. and Mary Shaw. The Shaw family lived in Richmond Township of Tioga County Pennsylvania. There are numerous families named Shaw living today in and around Mansfield, Pennsylvania who are undoubtedly descendants of R.C. and Mary Shaw.

The 1860 Census Richmond Township, Tioga County Pa. Has the following entry for this family on page 561: R.C. Shaw, 51, Farmer, Mary, 51; Francis M., 29; J. (James) H., 24; H. (Harry) B. Shaw, 22; Orin Shaw, 18; Thomas Shaw, 13; Mary, age 15; Elizabeth, 11 and Ella, 9. The Shaw sons are listed as carpenters.

All five sons became members of Company B. Brothers James, Orin and Thomas enlisted on February 22, 1864 in Williamsport, Pa. They missed joining Company B before the Battle of Plymouth by about two or three days and were on Roanoke Island in Albemarle Sound some fifty or sixty miles from Plymouth when the Battle started. A study of the pension records of these three men reveal that they were quite proud of having enlisted on February 22-George Washington's birthday. Thomas Shaw would have been only 16 when he enlisted.

Francis Shaw begins his diary on 17 April 1864, the first day of the Battle of Plymouth, North Carolina but the entries for the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th are banal and contribute nothing to the facts about the man or the Battle of Plymouth which had started on April 17, 1864. The diary becomes interesting and historically meaningful with the entry for 21 April where he commences to describe what was happening to him.

Unreadable words are indicated by (?). All text material enclosed in () are amplifications by the transcriber of the diary.

21 April Thur 64

One mile from town in hands of Johnny Rebs and very closely guarded. Suffering a good deal with the chills and fever. The prisoners start for Tarboro (?).

22 April Fri 64

In the 85th Hospital in Plymouth having been sent back by the Reb. Sarg. The poor fellows suffering with their wounds.

23 April Sat 64

Feel much better have got nearly over my chills. The hospital very full of the wounded. Nearly all doing well-one died today that was shot through the chest.

24 April Sun 64

It don't seem much like the (?) Holy Sabbath. Confusion and disorder is seen everywhere the poor wounded (?) are doing well.

25 April Mon 64

Am nearly well again have taken charge of 13 wounded. Shall have my hands full. Find it new business dressing wounds but will soon learn.

26 April Tues 64

Today one poor fellow shot through the lungs died he had suffered terribly and I could hear him breathe on the third story from the first floor.

27 April Wed 64

Today the rebel ram went out on the Sound with the captured B-Shell and the ram came back much disabled. (Bombshell)

28 April Thur 64

Everything quiet today the wounded doing well. One man shot through the head died from inflammation (sic) of the brain, had to give our Parole of honor not to try to escape.

29 April Fri 64

Health good have got to be quite (?) at dressing wounds find it rather filthy work but have got accustomed to it.

30 April Sat 64

The weather cool today, much better for the wounded all doing well. Health continues good.

1 May Sun 64

In the hospital attending to my little charges all doing well. The Rebs very attentive keep a close watch over our (?) outdoor actions but treat us very well.

2 May Mon 64

Have an easy time of it the wounds only requiring to be dressed three times a day so I have much more leisure time. Some of the wounded Rebs went up the river today.

3 May Tues 64

We had an examination of the wounded today to ascertain (sic) Who were able to be transported up the river.

4 May Wed 64

Very pleasant today with a refreshing shower in the morning. Preparation still being made for the removal of the convalescent (sic) wounded.

5 May Thurs 64

The Cotton Planter came down the river today and we shall be off in a day or two they are fitting up two old boats for transportation to be (?) up the river.

6 May Fri 64

Preparations still going on for a (?) the names of all that are taken down? I can go or stay and nurse.

7 May Sat 64

Made up my mind I had rather go than stay. We are to start at 4 P.M. made eight miles up the river and tied up for the night at Jamesville Bluff.

8 May Sun 64

Very pleasant today the scenery on the river very beautiful. Made very slow headway. Tied up for the night on the right bank of the river two miles below the town of Hamilton.

9 May Mon 64

Started at the day light. Passed Rainbow Bluff about eight a.m., tied up for the night ten miles below Halifax.

10 May Tues 64

So (?) at Halifax at ten o'clock A.M. staid (sic) night.

11 May Wed 64

Only words legible are . . . at 3 P.M.

12 May Thur 64

Arrived at (?) o'clock (?) at day break had a good ration of hard tack and bacon (?) at 5 P.M. for Charlotte, N.C.

13 May Fri 64

Arrived at Charlotte about seven A.M. Charlotte (?) stopped here some two hours and changed cars (?).

14 May Sat 64

Arrived at Columbia about 7 a.m. (?) very good rations. Left Columbia at 3 P.M. enroute for Augusta, Ga. Had another very hard shake today.

15 May Sun 64

Arrived at Augusta at 9 A.M. This is a fine old town situated on the Savannah River. Found more good union Sentiment here than any other point South.

16 May Mon 64

Arrived at Macon, Ga. At 12 M. Found all our officers here from Plymouth. Some eight hundred more (?).

17 May Tues 64

Left Macon for this place at 9 P.M. Arrived here at Camp Sumpter Andersonville, Ga. At 2 P.M. Were introduced into the Bull Pen about 5 P.M. Found Company B all alive.

18 May Wed 64

And now our Sorrow has fairly begun. This is the first time we were ever treated like a flock of sheep but there is no use to complain. We must Submit.

19 May Thurs 64

Have got comfortably quartered with Bill Shaw and Perry Hill, feel a little more reconciled to my lot. Think I can stand it with patience.

20 May Fri 64

Some prisoners came in today from Grants Army and a few from Sherman's there are some fourteen thousand in the Pen now and more coming.

21 May Sat 64

Hope got fairly initiated into the mysteries of prison life—don't find it very agreeable But what can't be cured must be endured.

22 May Sun 64

It don't seem much like the Sabbath to me, all is confusion (?) all kinds of gambling is carried (?).

23 May Mon 64

I find the coarse food we draw (?) to my digestive organs but I suppose I shall get accustomed to it. My health is as good as I could expect.

24 May Tues 64

Every things about as usual. Prisoners coming in nearly every day. They report everything favorable in our lines, this is some satisfaction to us.

25 May Wed 64

More prisoners today, we are getting to be a thick as three in abed but the Rebs are enlarging the stockade nine acres (?). 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 May entries are unreadable.

(Shaw seems to have not written in his diary during June for on the page marked Friday 1 July 1864 he writes, "We have passed over the month of June, nothing worthy of note except the death of (?) died on the 17th at about 2 P.M., the rest of the company (?)."

2 July Sat 64

A great deal of excitement nearly all that (?) exchange of prisoners will commence upon the 7th of the month. But I am afraid they will be disappointed But I hope not.

3 July Sun 64

Another Sabbath and still no rest. It is a hard place (sic) Place (sic) and no (?). July 4, 5, 6 (Unreadable because of smudging.)

7 July Thur 64

The 7th has come and no more signs of Exchange than before. But I

don't feel very much disappointed for I did not build my Hopes very high for I did not believe the report.

8 July Fri 64

More prisoners today from Sherman's Army, they report everything encouraging, this is good news for us But I don't think it will get us out any sooner.

9 July Sat 64

The close of another week. How quickly the time flies, post nearly two months since we came into the pen.

10 July Sun 64

Another Sabbath has made its appearance. How I wish I could step into the old church at Mansfield this pleasant Sabbath morning but it can't be.

11 July Mon 64

It is truly sad to see so many dying off every day the (?) is more than fifty, this is truly a (?) picture and not so bad as it will be.

12 July Tues 64

The rations very poor hardly fit to eat and very small so we can't choose what to eat but such is (?).

13 July Wed 64

I feel very well today, have no reason to complain as regards health but still (?).

14 July Thur 64

Rations poorer than ever, I don't know what it will come to but I will hope for the best and trust to the Rebs as much as we can.

15 July Fri 64

(Unreadable because of smudging)

(Diary picks up again on 1 Aug Sun.) It is a very pleasant Sabbath morning and I should enjoy it very well if I could attend church in old Tioga County But this cannot be.

2 Aug Mon 64

I have just heard of the death of Corp'l Hill, this makes five we have lost since we came into the bull pen. Bodine is in the hospital.

3 Aug Tues 64

Very hot today. (Remainder of entry is unreadable.)

4 Aug Wed 64

Very poor relations today, hope they will be better in a few days, no sign of any change this is what I would like to see above all other things.

5 Aug Thur 64

Feel rather the worse for wear this morning had a poor night rest, very warm, rations poor, I don't look very favorable on an exchange but I do hope that all will come out right.

6 Aug Fri 64

More prisoners from Sherman today, they report that an exchange has been agreed upon, hope we will not be disappointed.

7 Aug Sat 64

The last day of the week and very quiet week it has been, very little excitement. Hope things will be stirred up a little before long so that we shall get out of this Scrape and we will try and keep out.

8 Aug Sun 64

Another Sabbath has returned and we are Still the Bull Pen. but we ought not to complain we have good health and a good shelter to shield us from the Scorching rays of the Sun.

9 Aug Mon 64

Today has passed about as usual. We had a very refreshing shower which cooled the air very much.

10 Aug Tues 64

The Rebs have furnished Boards and Scantling for a floo M (sic) through the Pen this will make it much better for the health of the camp. The daily average of deaths is over one hundred per day.

11 Aug Wed 64

This has been a very warm day. It made me often think of the cool shady retreats of the North and a longing to once more enjoy them. I hope I will soon.

12 Aug Thur 64

The mortality of the men has been very great today, more than one

hundred and fifty. Distressing.

13 Aug Fri 64

The foom (sic) (probably flume) in the creek is completed at the upper end have just had a good bath which was very nice. It will (?) much to the comfort of the men.

14 Aug Sat 64

Another week has passed and gone how fast the time flies by. We hardly realize that a week has begun before it has passed away. So time flies.

15 Aug Sun 64

I would like this Sabbath morning to attend church in the old church at Mans-

field. I would enjoy much the Sundays very much.

16 Aug Mon 64

It has been a very hot day and we had to keep I the shade as much as possible. They are issuing cooked rations to us now. We like it very well. We get more.

17 Aug Tues 64

We had a very heavy shower today which has washed our camp very clean, it will do a great deal of good. The air already feels much better.

18 Aug Wed 64

It has been a fine cool day owing to the shower yesterday. We all feel the effects of it. I hope we will get another.

19 Aug Thur 64

A few prisoners came in today, they report that there is no reason to expect an exchange for some time, it is hard but we will have to stand it.

20 Aug Fri 64

Feel a little under the weather today, hope I won't have have a Sick Spell. It is a hard place to be sick in the Bull Pen (?) So we hope for the best.

21 Aug Sat 64

The close of another week. Feel better today. Rations very Good and

fair size, hope they will continue so.

22 Aug Sun 64

Another Sabbath had dawned and it is as pleasant as it will could be everything (sic) (?) pleasant except this God forsaken place but we ought not to murmur or complain. It does no good.

23 Aug Mon 64

Some talk today we are going to leave the Bull Pen on the first of Sept but I am afraid it is no exchange only a change of quarters to some other place.

24 Aug Tues 64

This has been a fine Sunny day but rather warm for our comfort but a (?).

25 Aug Wed 64

It is a little cooler today, I guess by the time Sept comes around it will get so that we can stand it a little better than we have for the month past.

26 Aug Thur 64

I like our rations much better than I did where we drew Raw Rations, We get more and a better quality. Hope they will hold out to the end doing So.

27 Aug Fri 64

Today we have had another beautiful shower and everything seems full of life except we poor mortals.

28 Aug Sat 64

Today ends another week, the time flies by us and we hardly Realize where the days have gone. I never had the time pass so Rapidly to me as now.

29 Aug Sun 64

Another beautiful Sabbath But how little respected here in this degraded place. How long just this (sic) this (sic) thing continue, hope not long.

30 Aug Mon 64

Had a hard time of it today drawing the rations for the detachment.

The crowd was so very thick.

31 Aug Tues 64

This is the last day of the month and a hard month it has been on the poor prisoners more than three thousand have gone to their final home. There is a great wrong Somewhere or we would not have to lay here so long and endure so much suffering as we have to. And somebody will have to answer for a great deal of the anguish caused by our being kept here when we ought to be in our own lives and enjoying the blessings of freedom.

1 Sept Wed 64

Today is the first day of September and a splendid fall day, too. How I would like to take a little Roam through the country today and breath the free fresh air of (?).

2 Sept Thur 64

Another day has rolled around and we are one day nearer an exchange or our final end. It is hard to tell when so many are dying daily.

3 Sept Fri 64

Today we had a fine shower just when we were drawing Rations. It is a fine cool evening.

4 Sept Sat 64

The close of another week. I wish it was the close of our confinement But we must bide our time as best we can, it is hard but we must submit.

5 Sept Sun 64

Another beautiful day of Rest. We wish it was a day of Rest to us But it is not here every day is like no Rest, no Liberty, a little hope.

6 Sept Mon 64

There is a great excitement through camp today. Eight of the first Detachment are to be Ready tomorrow at a minutes notice as soon as transportation arrives.

7 Sept Tues 64

Today there has three trains left for some part, hope it is an exchange but don't believe it is, Shall no until I see the Stars and Stripes waving over me then I will believe it.

8 Sept Wed 64

We have had another heavy shower of rain today which clears our

camp nicely.

Tonight there is ten detachments ordered to be ready at moments notice.

9 Sept Thur 64

Today there has ten more detachments left. I think our turn will come around in time.

10 Sept Fri 64

Today there has been but a little Stir in camp except getting the sick cared for as we could which is not very well, wish it was better.

11 Sept Sat 64

It has been a fine day had a rough time drawing rations they don't give very large rations since they commenced moving prisoners away.

12 Sept Sun 64

This morning the 21st Det left, all of Company B (which was the 101st Pa regiment) except Jones, E.B. Clark Sweet and myself have just got orders to fall in to leave.

13 Sept Mon 64

Left the Bull pen at 6 a.m. for Macon, arrived at Macon at 2 P.M., left for Augusta at 4 P.M. There is three long trains of cars heavily loaded, all feel confident of an exchange, hope so, too.

14 Sept Tues 64

Arrived at Augusta a little after daylight, Staid here until about one o'clock when we left for Charleston, South Carolina. We still hope it is an exchange but don't believe it yet. A great unbeliever.

15 Sept Wed 64

Arrived at Charleston at 5 A.M. Received new orders to go To Florence, S.C., hopes for an exchange all knocked in head.

16 Sept Thur 64

We are here at Florence, a nice little town have no rations and can't get away a fine fix for a lot of prisoners. All very hungry. Arrived in camp at 4 P.M.

17 Sept Fri 64

This morning we got a little corn Doger (?) about enough for one meal if we weren't hungry but hardly enough for a bite for all such hungry chaps as we (?).

18 Sept Sat 64

Today a little more Rations all very good but not enough, we have a good clean camp but no water near us.

19 Sept Sun 64

The first Sabbath in this Slate (probably State) and an awful Slate it is the proper place for the Birth of Treason. I wish it could sink below the power of a Resurrection to Raise it.

20 Sept Mon 64

Today they have dug one well in the camp. There are now about five thousand prisoners. I like it much better than I did Andersonville but it is not liberty.

21 Sept Tues 64

Better Rations today if they continue to feed us in this way they will loose half of us before they know it.

22 Sept Wed 64

About a hundred got away in a wood squad today. Hope they will make our lines. The guards are all new recruits just pressed into the service.

23 Sept Thur 64

A few men that got away have returned today with a little escort. There has about eight hundred skedaddled since we came here. Some must go through.

24 Sept Fri 64

A bright clear day after a dark and stormy night. I hope it is a true Representation of what is in Store for us, poor mortals for we need a cleaning up after a heavy storm.

25 Sept Sat 64

Another week has passed away and we are still prisoners of War (rest of entry illegible)

26 Sept Sun 64

(Unreadable)

27 Sept Mon 64

This is a fine fall morning after a very cold night. I am Afraid if our government don't get us out of this, they will be (?) but a few left in the spring.

28 Sept Tues 64

I would like to be at home this pleasant fall morning. I would eat a few good apples if not more. My health is good as is all the rest of (?) are here.

29 Sept Wed 64

Here we are still in the hands of the Rebs. They treat us very well if they would only give us a little more rations we could stand it much better. We now know what it is to be hungry.

30 Sept Thur 64

This is the last day of Sept. How I wish it were the last day of captivity But it looks dark very dark. But we (?).

1 Oct Fri 64

The first day of the month and the last of the week. It is a beautiful day. Just cool enough to be comfortable, hope it will continue until we are released from here.

2 Oct Sat 64

It is a cloudy rainy day and it seems the Rebs are bound to starve us if they can until we take the Oath of allegiance. But I think it will be a long time before such treatment will win us over.

3 Oct Sun 64

Today we are in the (?) Bull Pen. It is much better than at Andersonville but I would like my liberty much better. Yes.

4 Oct Mon 64

My health continuing good. This is a fine thing. It would be a tough place to be sick here. There is a chance to send home for boxes now think I will improve the opportunities hope it(?).

5 Oct Tues 64

It is a fine warm morning, have cut wood for three or four hours, Have a good pile of white (?) come in play, when it gets a little colder. Fifteen hundred came from Charleston today.

6 Oct Wed 64

Still hoping for deliverance, wonder when the good time will Come (?).

7 Oct Fri 64

Today all of Co B that was at Charleston arrived here. They Report

the deaths of Cameron and Fred (?) man don't hear anything Jones or Ed Clark, they may be dead.

Note: The only Fred in Company B was Pvt. Frederick T. Fairman. Ed Clark was Edwin Clark. Also note: The History of the 101 PA notes on page 92 in the roster of Company B that William R. Cameron died at Charleston, S.C., Oct. 9, 1864. Same source reports on page 93 that Thomas Jones died at Andersonville, GA, Sept. 29, 1864 grave 9,999. The E.B. Clark and Ed Clark that Shaw refers to was Pvt Edwin Burr Clark the uncle of Capt. Melvin Lewis Clark, Commander of Company B. Edwin Clark died at Andersonville GA, Oct 22, 1864 of scorbutus (scurvy) and is buried in grave 11,309.

8 Oct Sat 64

The close of another week. It is cool and pleasant today, how I wish I could get out of this and roam through the country I would forage a little I guess.

9 Oct Sun 64

This is a beautiful cool day, there was about nine hundred prisoners from Charleston and Savannah came in today. They report warm times about Charleston.

10 Oct Mon 64

Another beautiful Indian Summer day. We have splendid days But cold nights. Last night was cold and we had a heavy white frost this I think is pretty (?) for the Sunny South.

11 Oct Tues 64

Everything looks lovely today but the Bull pen and that we can't make look right. The Rebs give us Rations of bread stuff (?) and I guess we can stand it.

12 Oct Wed 64

Rather small Rations of (?) very pleasant today with a cool breeze. It makes one think of their pleasant home in North and I long to be there.

13 Oct Thur 64

Another day has come and gone and we are still subjects of Old Jeff. But not willing ones. We would gladly leave his domains and even Shake the dust off our feet as we crossed the line into God's Country.

14 Oct Fri 64

The Rebs seem to think we can live on very small Rations at least one

would think so by the amount they give us. But it will compare favorably with the whole S Confederacy.

15 Oct Sat 64

Three years ago yesterday since enlisted under the good old Starry Banner. I would like to know when I will see it again.

16 Oct Sun 64

A beautiful Sabbath day. I am feeling rather lazy today, a little more so than usual but I believe I was at home I could still ground some at least I would try it But I am here here. (sic)

17 Oct Mon 64

A splendid fall day have been very busy today working on our house. We are making a good substantial brick walls and we shall have a good warm shanty when completed. So much for winter.

18 Oct Tues 64

A little Rain today, just enough to keep us from working on our house but we will get well rested for tomorrow.

19 Oct Wed 64

Pleasant today and we are hard to work two days more good weather and we shall have our house completed and then we shall all be right for winter.

20 Oct Thur 64

Six months ago today I was taken prisoner by the Rebs. A good while to go without a change of clothing, wish the time would come when we could change.

21 Oct Fri 64

Another pleasant day, we will complete our house today. We have a good fireplace to keep warm.

22 Oct Sat 64

Another week has come and gone (?) and the signs are not any more favorable for an exchange than when we first began. Oh I do hope that the man that keeps us here will receive his reward.

23 Oct Sun 64

A beautiful Sabbath Day. We are all Right. In our little house last

night was a cold night but we didn't feel it much. So much for a good house.

24 Oct Mon 64

This is a fine Day. We are engaged in building an oven to Bake our bread in. We have to use all our other (sic) with to Cook our grub.

25 Oct Tues 64

Feel very well today, have more rations, those in my mess are in the police guard and draw double rations, this will make it all right for us, very pleasant today.

26 Oct Wed 64

A beautiful fall day. We are very comfortable situated in our brick house, have just dined on a large molasses cake. It was very good. We are all spendid cooks.

27 Oct Thur 64

It looks a little cloudy overhead but I don't think it will rain. We have had but little rain for months.

28 Oct Fri 64

Very pleasant today after a very rainy night, the weather is somewhat cooler today. October will soon be gone and we are still Prisoners. Too bad, (sic) too bad. Somebody's to blame.

29 Oct Sat 64

The close of another week. I wonder when our captivity will come To a close, hope it won't be long, there is a considerable talk of Our exchange but they can't fool me into an exchange, no way.

30 Oct Sun 64

This is a beautiful Quiet day, more so than any I have seen For a long time, hope I shall soon enjoy a quiet Sabbath up North.

31 Oct Mon 64

This is the last day of October, how fast the time flies past. How I wish I could hear from any friends. It is now nearly seven months since I received a letter from Home (sic), Sweet Home. I hope the dear ones all enjoy good health and have all (?) to practice patience as well as I have for I believe my being a prisoner so long has been a great value to me. I never knew before how much I could endure without a murmur. I hope it is all for the best. Hope on Hope (sic) ever is my motto.

1 Nov Tues 64

The first day of another month. I hope that after they have made another President they will begin to think about their children away down in Dixie Land.

2 Nov Wed 64

It is a rainy day and we are all congregated in our little tent and feel very comfortably situated. We have a good fire in our little place and everything is lovely.

3 Nov Thur 64

Continues to rain very disagreeable day but are snugly housed in our little quarters with nothing else to do.

4 Nov Fri 64

It is very pleasant today but rather cold. Our house was rather inclined to cave in last night but we have it all fixed this morning. So we are all right.

5 Nov Sat 64

And this week has passed away before another Saturday returns it will be known who is to be the President of the U.S. for the next four years. Who will it be.

6 Nov Sun 64

It is a beautiful day. It seems to bad we have to be shut up like a flock of sheep in this miserable Bull pen.

7 Nov Mon 64

A bright Sunshiny day. We are having a regular Indian Summer. Tomorrow is election. I wonder if it will be a Rainy day, expect it will always is so.

8 Nov Wed 64

Just as I expected it is a dark Rainy day if it wasn't so It wouldn't Seem natural. I wonder how all the candidates feel, for my part I would take old Abe's chances against all.

9 Nov Wed 64

It is very pleasant and warm today. Have just come from the creek where I have had a splendid wash, feel all Right.

10 Nov Thur 64

It is a little cloudy today. Think it will rain before night. Health is as

good as it ever was, this makes everything lovely for me.

11 Nov Fri 64

It is a dark cloudy day and I am very industrious engaged in making a tub to keep molasses. I am quite a cooper. In any way do all my work with a jack knife.

12 Nov Sat 64

Have put up two buckets today as large as a patent (sic) pail. It is very pleasant today, hope it will continue (?) so.

13 Nov Sun 64

It is a very pleasant day. We are all right today for a dinner we are going to have a good pot pie and we know just how to make them good.

14 Nov Mon 64

It is another beautiful day just such a one as I should like to enjoy up in the land of freedom but I must (?) be content with such fare as I get and hope for better.

15 Nov Tues 64

We are still enjoying ourselves as best we can. We live full as well as we could expect to here enslaved (sic).

16 Nov Wed 64

The month has half passed away and we could no expect to have such fine weather. At this time (?) how fine it would be to go (sic) a little trip north.

17 Nov Thur 64

The Rebs are very much troubled by Old Abe's Reelection and his call for a million more men for the field, I hope the men will have to come, the sooner the better.

18 Nov Fri 64

Still hoping for the sweet deliverance. We have heard Such talk about. We expect it will come in good time.

19 Nov Sat 64

The close of another week, how fast the time flies by but feel slow enough for us. We have splendid weather or we could not endure the confinement as well as we do now.

20 Nov Sun 64

It is a Rainy chilly day and I would feel much more comfortable if I was in my (?) Happy Home. (?) be content with such fare as I receive.

21 Nov Mon 64

It still continues to rain. It makes it Rather disagreeable for us but we have to (?) it as best we can, it is hard.

22 Nov Tues 64

It is a cold windy day, the rain has ceased with the wind northwest and it makes us poor mortals shiver with the cold. No Rations yesterday on account of the Rain.

23 Nov Wed 64

It is a cold clear day. The Rebs gave us a little of their good rations today, it went very good after lasting for two whole days but Such is their fine institution.

24 Nov Thur 64

Another clear cold day Regular November weather, the ground is frozen two or three inches deep, this is doing very well for the Sunny South.

25 Nov Fri 64

Another clear cold day. There is over two hundred letters for the prisoners but none for me. I wonder when I shall hear from home again. It is over seven months since I heard.

26 Nov Sat 64

The close of another week. They say they are paroling one thousand of the sick today, I hope it is so and that our turn will come shortly, Rations very small for the last two days, very tough.

27 Nov Sun 64

This is a beautiful Sabbath day. They are taking some out today, I don't know how many. It would be very pleasant to have our turn come, I know I would feel to rejoice for one.

28 Nov Mon 64

One train of paroled Yanks left today and another will leave tomorrow, they are taking about one half of each thousand, great anxiety to know who the lucky ones will be.

29 Nov Tues 64

The parolled (sic) Yanks are still leaving. It will take some five days to reach my thousand, Hope I will be one of the favored ones, then I should feel happy. But I must wait my time.

30 Nov Wed 64

The close of another month. I wish it was the close of our imprisonment But we must wait patiently for the time to roll around.

1 Dec Thur 64

The first day of winter, a very beautiful, it seem more like the first day of June. The South is very pleasant in the winter and I think I could stand it very well in the Summer.

2 Dec Fri 64

Today I am out on parole two miles from the stockade in the town of Florence at work at carpentry work, have good quarters and good grub and I think I shall have good exercise.

3 Dec Sat 64

Today we are not doing much. Just finishing an addition to our quarters. The weather is fine Soft and calm as June.

4 Dec Sun 64

It is quite cool today and we are having very comfortable times indeed. I hope we shall remain in such good quarters while we are prisoners.

5 Dec Mon 64

Today I have been engaged in making shingles to cover our addition to our quarters. This will make us a fine kitchen. We are very comfortable.

6 Dec Tues 64

Still splitting shingles for other quarters, we are having Very beautiful weather, health good as ever.

7 Dec Wed 64

A slight shower today, the weather a little cooler, we are engaged today drawing timber for the Quartermaster Dept.

8 Dec Thur 64

It is quite cold today, the wind northwest I would like to know what kind of weather the good people are having up (?). (?) would really like to know.

9 Dec Fri 64

It still continues cold. It seems a good deal like winter weather with cold rain instead of snow. This is the Sunny South.

10 Dec Sat 64

The close of another week. I would really like to know when The term of our imprisonment would come to a close But I must be patient. It is hard.

11 Dec Sun 64

We have enjoyed a very quiet Sabbath today. It seemed more like home than any we have enjoyed for a long time.

12 Dec Mon 64

Today it is very cold for our clothing, we hope it will be warm tomorrow, still hoping for deliverance.

13 Dec Tues 64

The weather has moderated a good deal since yesterday, the sun shines out warm and pleasant health continues good, hope it will remain so.

14 Dec Wed 64

A very pleasant cool day, splendid winter weather, warm days and frosty nights, good weather for working.

15 Dec Thur 64

How fast the time flies past. It seems but a little while since we were enjoying ourselves at Plymouth.

16 Dec Fri 64

One half of the month of Dec gone. It is pleasant day, the air nearly (a very) as mild as June, we have very little storm of any kind.

17 Dec Sat 64

The close of one more week, What I would like to know most of anything is when will our captivity come to a close.

18 Dec Sun 64

Another Sabbath day, I would enjoy it if I could spend it up north with friends. Be patient.

(Note: Shaw's handwriting is becoming more open and sprawling. For example the first two words in this entry Another Sabbath take up an entire line. His early entries are in a precise, controlled script.)

19 Dec Mon 64

Today have been engaged siding the front side of the quartermaster's house. It seemed a real luxury to be at my old trade once more.

20 Dec Tues 64

This has been a very pleasant day to me. I have first rate good health and good spirits, hope it will continue on to the end.

21 Dec Wed 64

It has been raining the fore part of the day but has cleared (?) is cold didn't warm in the forenoon.

22 Dec Thur 64

It is a cold (?) day. We are (?) siding (?) cold (?) cold (?) remains. (Several words illegible because of smudging.)

23 Dec Fri 64

(?) cold(?) remains (?) hope it is (?) (Several words illegible)

24 Dec Sat 64

Today it is warm and pleasant, feel very sore today, the effect of the cold taken (sic) yesterday.

(Note: At some point in history the pages for Dec 25 through 30 were cut from this diary. For Dec 31 there is this final entry:

Just before the battle Mother
I was thinking most of you
While up on the field we're marching
With the enemy in view

Chorus

Farewell Mother you may never press
Press me to your heart again
But oh, you'll not forget me, Mother
If I'm numbered with the slain

I am thinking of you Mother
And the lovely ones at home.
But I'll never leave our comrades (?)
Till in honor I can come.

Chorus

Tell the traitors all around you
That their cruel work we know
In every battle kill our soldiers
By the help they give the fol (?)

Chorus

Hark I hear the bugle sound
Tis the signal for the fight
How may God not (?)
If he ever doth the right

Chorus

Farewell Mother you may never
Press me to your heart again
But oh you'll not forget me Mother
If I'm numbered with the slain.

(Note: The pages of the diary from Feb 16 up to the start of the daily on 17 April 64 are devoted to lists of names.)

(The page for 16 Feb is headed Roll 26-2. These lists are probably lists of men held in his POW camp division.)

Beginning on page for March 22 there are names identified by company and Regiment. This list is headed by F.M. Shaw CoB 202 Pa; F. Bailey Co E, 1st Pa; J.W.Sweet, Co B 202 Pen, P Walbridge Co E, 1st Pa Rifle; On page for 31 March he writes-F Fairmen died Sept 22/64 Wm R Cameron died Oct 4/64/ Add this date: Charles Dumand, Co A, 12 NY Cav., C.S. Bridges Co A, 19 (?).

On page for 1 April: I.M. Dair (Israel) took the Oath of Allegiance to the SC (possibly stood for Southern Confederacy). Oct 10, 1864, W Codney (Wallace), GW Vance and E (Elam) Morehouse (Co B/101 PA) took the Oath of Allegiance to the SC Nov 5th 1864.

